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VOL. XVI. NO. 21 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 20, 1906.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

My dear Mr. Cortelyou:—I was in New York last week and made it my Business to talk with a few of the politicians and I found them very favorable to the election of Mr. Hearst. I also found quite a number of the great daily papers opposed to him which I consider weakness. If you want to make a man strong I find the more you abuse him the stronger he becomes in the estimation of the people. The colored voter in New York is very independent and he has come to the conclusion that he will not listen to any more promises so if you will recall my letter to you last week I said that I would discuss quietly with you the concluding chapter of the campaigning text book that attempts to give the colored citizen a little information of which he has knowledge. If you have sent your text book, I mean the one of your Congressional Committee, you will see that it discusses the relative merit of the two great political parties toward the colored citizen.

I can't find very much difference in the two parties so far as the colored citizen is concerned. The Democratic party in the South has deprived the colored citizen of his citizenship and restricted him in other instances, with the silent consent of your party. Can you deny this, Mr. Cortelyou? "The Democratic party believes in restricting the privileges of citizenship to a particular class, and has her opinions into the statutes, constitutions and practices of nearly every Southern State where that party is dominant."

The above is the language of your text book, Mr. Cortelyou. Has the Republican party attempted to put a stop to it? Again the text book: "The Republican party believes in the doctrine so tensely expressed by President Roosevelt— All men up rather than some men down." And it has always encouraged the colored citizen in his efforts and ambition to rise higher in the scale of civilization." Now, is this a fact, Mr. Cortelyou? The policy of this administration is to depose all colored office holders in the South and put Ex-Confederates and Democrats in their places. In almost every Southern State, not even a white Republican has anything to say relative to the appointment of Republicans to office and so far as the colored Republican is concerned, he is not consulted in anything. Are you aware that Captain J. W. Lyons, formerly Register of the United States Treasury and National Committeeman for the State of Georgia, a colored gentleman, was never and is not now consulted about Georgia appointments? Do you know that he was removed from his office because he declared that he favored the late Senator Mark Hanna for Presiednt? Ah! Mr. Cortelyou, this is the underlying cause of the removal of Mr. Lyons. The pretext of the administration was that no person who had served two terms should be reappointed. In the face of this declaration by the administration, Mr. Cortelyou, don't you know that the Hon Aulick Palmer, of this city, was appointed United States Marshal to serve his third term? Please explain this, will you, my dear Mr. Cortelyou? And yet your text book quotes the language of the President, "All men up rather than some men down."

The text book should read, Mr. Cortelyou, "All white men up and all negroes down." It will be more in keeping with the policy of the present administration, don't you think so?

Listen, Mr. Cortelyou, what your text book says further:

"The present liberal policy of the Republican party is in keeping with the board statesmanship which has characterized it from the beginning. Prior to the accession of the Republican party to power a race of 4,000,000 souls had suffered the wrongs and cruelties of human slavery with no redress either in the courts, in Congress or at the bar of public opinion."

Now what do you think of this declaration? Isn't this true? Four million suffering then and over 10,000,000 suffering today; not only with the bar of public opinion against them, but with Congress, the administration and the United States Supreme Court against them. Can this be denied, Mr. Cortelyou?

Now, isn't this nerve on the part of the author of this book? What has the colored man received today from the administration? In all most every department under the Government he is "Jim Crowed." The colored ladies of education and refinement are barred from many of your government departments. The question in my mind, Mr. Cortelyou, is this: A government of, for and by the people; or, is this government two-thirds freedom and one-third slaves? Has the colored American any rights under your constitution? Is he to be tried and convicted for offenses, while the white man who commits offenses against him be set free? What is the future of the colored American? You continue to hold out to him glittering generalities; you continue to make him promises. Since his emancipation, as much through his own efforts as it was through the accident efforts of others, he has been faithful to the republic and loyal to the flag. Again, Mr. Cortelyou, you appeal to the colored voter to save you from destruction. It is too late. He has lost confidence in your administration. He would be false to his God and himself if he again permits himself to be intoxicated with false promises.

At Jamestown.

"In the years from 1619, when the first cargo of slaves was landed at Jamestown, Va., to 1856, when the Republican party had its birth, both organic and statutory law formed an impossible bar to negro hopes and ambitions," says the text book. Yes, and now they will celebrate this event, with the assistance of Congress which appropriated thousands of dollars to a State which has declared that the descendants of those slaves have no Constitutional rights.

To this Jamestown Exposition is a negro annex. And how are the negroes to get there? In a "Jim Crow" car to be sure. And yet the President says, Mr. Cortelyou: "All men up rather than some men down." At this exposition all white men will be up and the negro down. The party that you represent, Mr. Cortelyou, would have the colored man to believe that he received his freedom through its efforts. That the War of the Rebellion was the cause of it, and that Abraham Lincoln freed the negro. I shall discuss this phase of the question in my next Mr. Cortelyou, and until then, believe me to be a friend of freedom and equality of citizenship.

The Editor.

MR. W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

There is no man who has come to this city who has gained a better reputation as an architect than Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Pittman has been in this city a little over a year and by his gentlemanly deportment and perseverance he has won the confidence and respect of the people. Mr. Pittman has made drawings for some of the largest contractors and builders in this city. He has the reputation of being the best colored architect in the United States and equal to any white. He is a literary man as well as an architect. His offices are situated upon the second floor at the corner of 6th and Louisiana avenue,

MR. W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

N. W. His assistant is a young man of this city who is also very competent. Mr. Pittman has submitted plans for the colored exposition building at Jamestown, Va. It is said that his plans are superior to any that have been submitted and more than likely will be accepted. It is also understood two architects from Tuskegee have submitted plans, but they don't compare with those submitted by Mr. Pittman.

This young architect is very unassuming and very polished in his manners, and if contractors and builders want first-class work done, Mr. W. Sidney Pittman should be consulted.

The fall opening of the Young Men's Branch of the Christian Association was held last Sunday at the True Reformers' Hall, 12th and U streets, N. W. The committee are arranging a campaign for the erection of their new building.

Annie Jane Mitchell, colored, of Frankfort, Ky., aged 117, died October 11 from burns. Her husand died recently, aged 100 years.

Read The Bee.

What I Saw And Heard

The warring factions of colored masons have had a decision. The Virginia avenue and nineteenth street who had to secure white lawyers to settle their differences are wise men now. It cost just about seven or eight hundred dollars to convince both orders that white men must lend and protect them, notwithstanding their alleged superior intelligence. Both sides have lawyers of ability but not sufficient in their estimation to employ any one to lend. After the decision of the court the evening and morning papers made no mention of the colored attorneys who were on the late end of the suit. The 19th street side will appeal the case and if necessary carry it to the United States Court. Of course it takes money and not talk. There was great jubilation when Judge Gould Rendered his decision.

The Odd Fellows W. M. C. is over. The successful candidate for Grand Master attended the 19th street Baptist Church last Sunday. He went to repent for the sins he committed against his defeated opponents. It is Grand Master Houston now.

There will be a petition circulated against granting more pay to the judges of the Police Court. I understand that the Bar Association will also oppose it.

Prof. Kelley Miller and Dr. John R. Francis have returned from New York. I have heard nothing from James a Cobb. The last time he was seen he was going in the direction of the Bowery with Douglas Wetmore. By the way, that was a nice job attempted on Douglas Wetmore. There was an effort to defeat him as head of the legal bureau of the Afro-American Council. The boys would not have it.

I am glad to know that the preachers will make an effort to reform. Some of them are greatly in need of reformation.

Capt. Matthews of the 14th precinct will be tried himself now. That Police Trial Board ought to be abolished. It is a first-class farce.

Talking about lawyers, I am told that the judges of the New York Brooklyn coats do all in their power to assist lawyers to earn some money.

A few days ago I was informed by a lady who had been to Madam Davis to have her future told, that she was thoroughly convinced that she was going to fool the lady who handled the cards.

Before the Madam had finished she had been told more than she wanted to know. I am informed that Madam Davis is one of the greatest in the country.

Rumor has it that the marriage of Attorney Royal Hughes will take place some time after Christmas if he doesn't change his mind.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell has arrived in the city from New York. She will now assume her duties on the Board of Education and teach her opposers some sense. Mrs. Terrell is able to do so.

I am quite confident that Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Clark were badly advised. The Bee suggests some good sense. I regret that Mrs. Cooper refused to accept the place offered her.

FAIRPLAY.

Y. M. C. A. Association

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT OF $25,000.

The main auditorium of the True Reformers Hall was crowded Sunday afternoon with men connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. At 4 o'clock President Moreland called the meeting to order and announced several vocal selections thaat were sung by the entire assembly.

Seated upon the stage were Mr. S. W. Woodward, Revs. Francis Grimkie, Sterling N. Brown, Prof. Kelley Miller, the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association No. 1.; Dr. Moreland and Mr. Calvin Chase.

It was the largest meeting that has ever been held by this Association.

When President Moreland, in a short pointed address introduced Mr. Woodward he was largely applauded. He spoke encouragingly to the members of the association and said, among other things that a conditional gift of $25,000 toward a $50,000 property for the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AS IT LOOKED SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 14.

D. Rockefeller, and is made on the representations by President Woodward and a special committee of the board of Trustees of the Washington Y. M. C. A., consisting of Messrs. C. F. Nesbit, T. A. Harding, and J. B. Sleman, Jr., of the need of such a building.

Because of the national scope and influence of this organization at the nation's Capital, Mr. Rockefeller made the gift of $50,000 toward the Central Y. M. C. A. building project two years ago, and now comes forward with another generous subscription. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the earnest men of the colored branch yesterday and steps for the speedy organization of the canvass under the direction of J. E. Moorland, international secretary of the colored department, Y. M. C. A., to meet the conditions named by Mr. Rockefeller will be taken as soon as the branch secretary has been secured.

Begun Three Years Ago.

Three years ago the present colored branch of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association began work without even rented quarters, but with a group of men devoted to the essentially spiritual mission of this organization, they have held together in their efforts and have hoped that a Y. M. C. A. building which should give the 20,000 colored young men of the city an equipment adequate for an all-round work on the general lines usual in the Y. M. C. A. would some day be erected. During part of the time a branch secretary, R. P. Hamlin, now of Brooklyn, was in charge of the work. A new secretary will be called shortly for the inauguration of the building project, and it is understood that the committee of management has its eye on one of the brightest and most successful of the twenty colored secretaries in this work for the position.

Is Needed Here.

That the Young Men's Christian Association is admirably adapted to meet the needs of this large army of young men in the National Capital along educational, social, and physical lines is well attested by its success in other colored branches and among groups of men, like students, the Indians of the far West, men of the army and navy and in the great industrial plants and mines. The pastors of local colored churches have cordially assisted the movement from the first, and the committee of management now administering this branch is made up of representatives of many leading churches.

Of National Scope.

Perhaps the national significance of the movement for a model colored Y. M. C. A. at Washington has had most to do with the securing of the Rockefeller subscription, and has made it the most important step in a far-reaching international policy. It should be further said that for several years it has been on the heart of President Woodward and his associates to establish such a branch of the Washington Association, but with the large obligations of these gentlemen in erecting the central building on G street as a model for the world, the time for the colored branch did not seem ripe until now. With half the amount needed coming from outside Washington, as a conditional gift, the substantial impetus given to the enterprise will insure its ultimate success. July 1, 1907, has been designated as the time limit for securing the balance of $25,000.

Membership Now is 600.

As to the support of the colored branch by the young men who are to be benefitted by it, the committee announces that over 600 young men have pledged themselves for membership, and with the proposed equipment capable of accommodating 1,000 members, it seems reasonable to expect the necessary income from membership fees. The building is to be fittted up with dormitories as a source of support, and the amount to be raised from annual contributions is said to be relatively small.

Site is Selected.

The only definite step already taken by the trustees' committee in the matter of the building was announced yesterday. The site which has been selected is on Twelfth street northwest, between S and T streets. The lot is 63x155, and adjoins a 20-foot alley on the south with a 30-foot alley in the rear and a part of the north side. It is regarded by members of the committee of management for the colored branch as the most desirable location in the city for the purpose.

The building itself will contain social rooms, educational class rooms, a gymnasium, shower baths and a swimming pool, bowling alleys, dormitories and reading rooms.

At the conclusion of Mr. Woodward's address Dr. Thirkield, president of Howard University, delivered a most eloquent and telling address. The speaker made a fine appeal for higher living and made clear that right ideals come from a belief in God. "To serve the race in the place where God puts you," said he, "is the supreme good."

Dr. Thirkield is a strong friend of the Y. M. C. A. building project, and urged the men to meet the condition of Mr. Rockfeller's gift.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

Sunday at 11 A. M. the pastor will preach on the subject The Valley of Moans. At 8 P. M., The Symbol of the Bush of Fire. To these services the public is invited.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

In the recent crash of street cars at the Muskogee state fair two persons were killed, ten seriously wounded and ten slightly injured.

The San Antonio Inquirer speaks in glowing terms of the ability of Dr. J. T. Walton, who has recently come to this city from Texas.

The Austin Watchman states that woman found a purse containing $30.00, which she returned to the owner and received five cents' worth of candy.

Miss P. G. Lampton of this city is making a fine reputation in Colorado as an excellent singer.

The trustees of the Hampton Institute have issued the Quarterly Bulletin. The Bulletin contains the tenth annual report of the Hampton Negro Conference which discussed "Some Conditions of the Negro People and Some Needed Reforms." The Bulletin contains many interesting articles, also "photographic and diagramatic presentation of the facts" explained by the writers of the articles.

The Scientific American contains the picture of and an article on the Auxiliary Clipper, "R. C. Rickmers," which is said to be the largest sailing ship afloat. The vessel belongs to Germany's credit.

A meeting of the committee on the revision of the Elks' constitution will be held in this city next week.

Rev. J. W. E. Bowen has an explanatory article in the Southwestern Christian Advocate bearing on the recent Atlanta outburst.

Hon. W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury addressed the North Missouri Conference at its annual session last week.

It is stated that Rev. W. J. White, who was driven from his home in Augusta, Ga., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the large Baptist Church in New York.

Irving M. Garfield, son of the late President James A. Garfield, and Miss Susan Emmons were married last Tuesday at Boston, Mass.

When Secretary Shaw retires next March it is stated that Postmaster General Cortelyou will be transferred to the Treasury and a new head of the Postoffice Department will be appointed.

Arrangements are being made by the Colored Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the District of Columbia and Alexandria for a banquet to be given in honor of Dr. W. E. Atkins of Hampton, Va.

The Washington Colcred Ministerial Union met last Monday at Lincoln Temple Memorial Church, Rev. Francis Grimke presided.

John T. Turner of Zululand, a descendant from a Zulu king, has been appointed as clerk in the department of yards and docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is a graduate of Howard University.

J. B. Redmond of Sturgeon, Mo., died last week in that city at the age of eighty. He was a highly respected citizen of that place and for eight years he was postmaster.

We see by the American Problem that Joseph Gywnn, B. D., the editor, is recovering from his recent illness.

The presence of Hon. J. C. Robertson, General Counsel for the True Reformers, was very agreeable last week to many who met him.

We do not sanction what Rev. P. C. Lee says about buying houses and real estate. As to churches, we would like to know if any house of worship can be too fine for God.

We congratulate Mr. B. J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, on his election as Grand Treasurer, G. U. O. O. F., of America by acclamation.

The Cleveland Ohio Gazette announces Joseph Benson Foraker, senior Senator from Ohio, as its choice for the next President.

Dr. Wm. A. Creditte, well known to many Washingtonians, and his congregation now occupy their new church in Philadelphia.

It is reported that Dr. M. L. Taylor, who has spent several months at work in the Freedmen's Hospital, will practice his profession in Columbus, Ga.

The Colored World of Columbus, Ohio, also thinks well of Senator Foraker, and it places him in the front rank.

We are in receipt of the Air Line News, a new publication whose chief object is to furnish complete informaation concerning the construction of the Chicago and New York Electric Air Line Railroad.

Mr. Walter J. Johns, editor of the Evansville Transcript, died recently.

It is reported that Western College at Macon, Mo., opened this year with a larger enrollment than that of last year.

READ THE BEE.

BIG IOWA CORN RANCH

ONE FIELD EXPECTED TO YIELD 525,000 BUSHELS.

Is Largest in the World—Farmhouses on It Make a Small Town—Owner Passes His Winters in Chicago.

Odebolt, Ia.—When it is considered that there are such corn fields in Iowa as Adams' 15,000-acre ranch at this place, producing 525,000 bushels every season, and employing regularly 105 men, it is little wonder that the state of Iowa has a 400,000,000-bushel corn crop for 1906. Before long 200 men will start on the 15,000 acres of corn, which will all be husked from the shock. Then the stocks will be shredded for the fat cattle before spring.

This corn field is the largest in the world. The full 15,000 acres was planted with tested seed and is expected to yield an average of more than 35 bushels to the acre. This is considered a small average for Iowa corn this season.

Thirty-seven double stalk cutters will be used to bind the corn in the field this fall. Mules are employed almost everywhere to do the heavy draft work on the farm, and there are over 200 of these animals kept there constantly. Mr. and Mrs. Adams and family are at present at their winter home in Chicago and the farm is in the hands of its manager.

With the exception of a large number of feeders which are purchased every fall, no cattle are raised on the big farm except enough milk cows to keep the help supplied with milk. Last winter Mr. Adams had 6,000 sheep brought from his North Dakota ranch for feeding, and it is announced that he will do it again this winter as soon as the present yardfull of cattle has been marketed.

The affairs at the farm are conducted with as much system as in any large business office in this city. There is a main office and headquarters where the manager of the farm has his desk. It is here that Mr. Adams himself passes a large part of his time in summer. The farm is divided into sections, and each part is under the direction of a subforeman and worked by his force of men.

All the houses of the employes are located in one place near the center of the farm, making a small town. A schoolhouse is also erected here for the children of the workers. The farm and its methods are a revelation to the visitor. Adams is an enthusiast for good roads and all through the place he has built handsome driveways.

There is another farm in Sac county, Iowa, which contains 6,000 acres. The land there is not all tilled as on the Adams ranch, and hence it is not of so general interest to the public. It is, though, among the record-breakers in this state for acreage owned by one man in one contiguous piece.

TWINS TO DIVORCE TWINS.

Brothers Whose Lives Seem to Run in Parallel Lines.

Kansas City.—Miles J. Farris and Jiles M. Farris, born 32 years ago, on coming of age made twin sisters their wives. Their lives which were parallel, did not diverge much when they went into business, for one became a barber and the other a butcher—not such a great difference after all, as Jiles expressed it recently.

Time went on, and to the families had come a little Jiles M. and as well a little Miles J. But with neither, it seemed, domestic harmony at the fireside prevailed, for one day a petition for divorce was filed by Jiles M. against Martha A. Farris, and on the following morning an attorney appeared at the county court house with a petition for a divorce for Miles J. Farris from his wife, Attie Farris.

Both petitions set forth desertion as the cause for seeking legal seperation and both charges show jealousy on the part of the wives, which, it is alleged, made life intolerable for the husbands.

Both women are in Louisiana, Mo.

KINDNESS BROUGHT A FORTUNE.

Good Samaritan Receives One-Fifth of Rich Man's Estate.

Denver, Colo.—Because he befriended Dr. Albert B. Cummings, of Pittsburg, Pa., many years ago, W. P. Harris, of Denver, has received $13,500.

In 1889 Harris was employed in a hotel at Cresson, Pa., where Dr. Cummings, a guest of the hotel, was taken ill one night, and Harris, an absolute stranger, attended him until he recovered. They met but once afterward, at a dinner table.

Harris recently received a letter from the lawyer of Dr. Cummings, stating that the physician had died and in his will bequeathed young Harris his entire estate, valued at between $50,000 and $75,000. Later relatives contested the will, and a short time ago a compromise was effected by which Harris accepted $13,500.

Harris is at present salesman for a biscuit company.

Graphophones as Soul Savers.

Cleveland, O.—Graphophones will be used by the local Salvation Army for the purpose of saying souls. The plan will be put in practice during the coming harvest festival. Big graphophones will be installed at the doors of the headquarters, and the attention of passers-by attracted by sermons and sacred songs turned out on the machines. Each graphophone will have a guard and a contribution box.

The Rhine Falls.

Several times it has been rumored that the water-power of the magnificent Rhine Falls at Neuhausen, in Switzerland (near Schaffhausen), are to be utilized for electric purposes, and that the cataract, which is the largest in Europe, is being spoiled. Up to the present, however, the falls have undergone no change and it would indeed be a matter for regret if this noble creation of nature were to become a victim to the modern materialistic spirit of industry.

A HOOSIER MONOPOLY

TWO TOWNS WHERE ROCK WOOL IS MANUFACTURED.

Yorktown and Alexandria Favored by Nature in Location of Mineral Deposits—Product Supplanting Asbestos.

Alexandria, Ind.—Two cities in Indiana have been singularly favored by nature in the placing of mineral deposits, giving them an absolute monopoly of the manufacture of rock wool and its other products, the cities being Yorktown and Alexandria, where comparatively large areas, covering a mile square in the aggregate, are underlaid with a peculiar kind of stone, largely composed of natural glass, which when fused and blown from a blast furnace produces a perfect imitation in appearance of cotton, but absolutely non-combustible and a perfect insulator from heat, cold and electricity.

It is rapidly supplanting asbestos and is useful in many more ways than that product, whose mines in Canada and Italy are rapidly being exhausted, no new deposits of asbestos stone having been discovered since 1850.

The Alexandria plant recently shipped 12 car loads to the Philippine islands for use in the cold storage plant the government built there, while its use, like asbestos, extends to the manufacture of fireproof theater drop curtains, clothing for firemen, acid workers, lampwicks, stokers' gloves, etc. It is called by scientists both fibrous and crystalline, and is designated as a mineralogical vegetable. Charlemagne is credited with the first public uses of it, when he made a tablecloth which he cleaned by throwing into the fire, but its real application to commercial purposes date back only 56 years.

Thirteen years ago the deposits at Alexandria and Yorktown were discovered by scientists, since which time extensive mills have been making the varied products into which it can be turned, and now that the stone in the Nicoson quarries, covering 80 acres at Alexandria, has been found of the exact quality required a new company has been launched at Windfall, Ind., to build a plant, the second at Alexandria, and engage extensively in the manufacture of this odd and useful product of nature's laboratory.

The company is headed by Senator Mock, of Tipton, the promoting stockholders being Every A. Mock, Montgomery McKay, Benjamin F. Legg, Wilbur C. Legg, John M. Summers, L. D. Summers and Jefferson R. Hilldrup, all prominent Tipton county business men. The company is capitalized at $75,000, and the new plant is to be built at Alexandria.

It is significant that the two factories in the United States alone which are running and which have the only crude material from which this rock wool can be made are prosperous, and are always behind their orders.

Farm Product Sale Is Vast.

Washington.—The department of agriculture in a report on the trade with noncontiguous possessions in farm and forest products says that the value of exports of domestic farm products to foreign countries, including the Philippine islands, in 1905 was $826,904,777. With the Philippine trade eliminated the value of the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to $825,746,927. The shipments of farm products from the United States to the noncontiguous possessions, including exports to the Philippine islands, were $14,700,000, or 1.8 per cent. of the value just given for domestic exports to foreign countries, excluding the Philippines.

Laborer Has Huge Sunflower.

Berlin.—The largest sunflower on earth has been discovered by the Hamburger Nachrichten in the cottage garden of a laborer. It is at Almshorn, in Schleswig-Holstein. Many people have visited the place to view the flowers. The stem of the plant is over ten feet high and still growing. The heart of the flower is three feet across. Horticulturists are investigating in order to discover the secret of the abnormal growth.

TRYING NEW "SMOKELESS COAL."

Pittsburg Official Experimenting So as to Abolish Nuisance.

Pittsburg.—In the effort to further the movement for the abolition of the smoke nuisance, Director of Public Works J. W. Clark is experimenting with "smokeless coal" and is hopeful of getting satisfactory results which will lead to its general adoption for the production of steam.

No preference is to be given to any special brand of smokeless fuel, but during the past few days a number of tests have been made under his production of an article mined in the central part of the state. The boilers of the Park building, the Annex hotel and the Arbuckle building were employed for this purpose and the results have been highly satisfactory. Mr. Clark says but little smoke is produced and believes it will be possible to avoid even that little with care.

The coal is described by Mr. Clark as dull in appearance and so soft that it crumbles easily in the hand. At the same time it produces an intense heat and is highly appropriate as a boiler fuel. It is said that a chemically treated coal is also to be tested, and that the results of all the tests will be made known to owners of boilers so that they may choose among those offered, with the experience of the city to guide them. The early adoption of an antismoke ordinance is regarded as a foregone conclusion, so that all the information which can be obtained in this manner will be of great importance to users of fuel.

FILES RECORD 160 YEARS OLD.

Chicago Man Clears Title to Lands in Massachusetts.

Cambridge, Mass.—A document has been filed at the probate court here, that was just 160 years late in reaching its destination. Edward A. Hill, of Chicago, handed the paper to the registrar of probate. It is yellow with age, yet in a fair enough state of preservation to be easily read.

It is the report of the commissioners appointed by Samuel Danforth, judge of the probate court for the county of Middlesex, to arrange the division of the estate of Abraham Hill, of Cambridge. The commissioners wrote out their report, and it is dated November 21, 1746. This paper, among a lot of others, was handed through succeeding generations until it finally passed into the hands of Mr. Hill.

The property owned by Abraham Hill at that time embraced a great deal of land in Arlington and Belmont. The record turned over by Mr. Hill will have no effect upon the titles of property in either town except to greatly simplify matters and to clear titles.

HEAVIEST TWIN TEACHERS.

Mount Joy (Pa.) Also Has Oldest Schoolma'ams in State.

Mount Joy, Pa.—Of the more than 500 schoolma'ams in Lancaster county none are more widely known and more popular than Mame and Louisa Kuhns, twin sisters, of Mount Joy. They were born in Mount Joy 53 years ago, and are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Kuhns.

Both started as pupils in the Mount Joy public schools on the same day and sat together during their school years. They were graduated together and both began teaching school at the same time, in the same building in which they received their education. For 36 years they have been teaching, and it is said that the grandchildren of some of their first scholars are now among their pupils.

Their aggregate combined weight is 501 pounds, and it is said they balance each other in weight within a few pounds. It is almost needless to say that they are able to handle successfully all the bad boys.

Roads Are Fined Big Sum.

Washington.—It has been officially announced that since January 1 a total of $283,073 has been collected by the government from railroads granting rebates or conspiring to give rebates, this being exclusive of the money collected for violations of the safety appliance law. Over 200 of the latter cases were filed and in most of them the railroads went into court and confessed judgment.

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I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

PLAYS TUNE ON A BARREL.

Massachusetts Man Has a String Instrument That Is a Wonder.

Malden, Mass.—Out of a sugar barrel Frederick S. Hall, of Malden, has constructed a unique musical instrument, supposed to be a distant relative to the 'cello, and on the one string of the contrivance the performer plays arias and selections from famous operas.

Hall got the idea for the barrel 'cello one day when he heard the hollow sound made by some small boys pounding on a large hogshead. He believed that the hollow cavity of a good, stout oaken barrel would produce a good sounding-board for a vibrating string.

Procuring a 'cello string, Hall rigged it on the side of a barrel and then began his experiments. After several weeks' work he has perfected an instrument that gives a surprisingly mellow tone.

Friends of the musician have been calling at his studio by the score for the past few days to hear the new musical instrument. Hall has received a large offer for the instrument from a circus performer, but he refused to part with it.

Hall is well known in local musical circles. He is the composer of several tuneful songs and marches.

BANKER BUYS WAITER A RANCH.

David H. Moffat Will Install Old Friend in Home Near Him.

Denver, Col.—David H. Moffat, millionaire banker and railroad builder of Colorado, who boasts as his friend Thomas Gay, head waiter of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, desires his friend to live near him, and as the first step in that direction has purchased a ranch of 158 acres in Routt county, near Steamboat Springs, which he is having put in shape before presenting it to Gay. Mr. Moffat bought the rauch for $4,800. He will spend a goodly portion of his time on the ranch with his old friend. The friendship of the two men has interfered with Moffat's business several times, but when a man objected to the waiter the banker wanted nothing to do with him. Once a Denver man took an eastern capitalist to Mr. Moffat's room in the hotel to talk over a business deal involving $250,000. They found Moffat playing poker with the waiter. They were introduced to him as they would have been to any other guest and the deal fell through on account of the attitude of the eastern man when a waiter was introduced to him as a social equal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS GROW.

Foreign Trade on Sound Basis and Collections Are Large.

City of Mexico.—During the fiscal year ended June 30 the total exportations of the country amounted to $271,138,809, against $208,520,451 in the preceding fiscal year, a gain of $62,618,357. Imports amounted to $220,651,974, against $178,204,962, an increase of $42,446,112. Nearly $50,000,000 in coined silver was exported and some $38,178,000 new gold was imported in the readjustment of the currency. Exports of merchandise in the fiscal year increased by $2,741,919. The foreign trade of the country is on a sound basis and the customs collections large.

During the fiscal year the United States took of Mexican exports $186,010,052; Great Britain, $47,272,873; Germany, $20,523,156; France, $8,010,279.

Mexico imported from the United States to the amount of $145,600,313; from Germany, $20,814,557; from Great Britain, $20,344,648; from France, $16,383,255. All sums are in Mexican standard currency, the unit being one-half of the American dollar gold.

STAYED IN JAIL BY CHOICE.

"Eddie" Mullin Declined to Accept Fredom and Died in Prison.

Cleveland, O.—"Eddie" Mullin, who for 29 years refused to leave the Cuyahoga county jail, died at the city hospital. He was about 65 years of age.

Mullin was a familiar figure about the county prison. He was picked up by a policeman one day in the fall of 1877 wandering aimlessly about. He was talking to himself about ships and Egypt. He was taken to the county jail to await an investigation as to his sanity. He was not violent and the probate court did not investigate his case. Hugh Buckley, member of the board of public safety, was then sheriff, and he ordered the release of Mullin. The prison doors swung open and Mullin was told that he was free.

"I don't want to be free. Please let we stay here. This is the best place I have found since I left the ship—the good ship Alice," wailed Mullin with tears in his eyes.

Mullin's manner touched the sheriff, and he said he could stay around the jail until he found a place to work. Mullin liked the jail so well that he did not try to get a job.

Paris Widows Remarry Soon.

Paris.—Statistics published here show that the widows of Paris marry again more readily than the widowers. In three years, 2,270 men who became widowers 148 married again within 12 months. Six hundred and twenty-eight more consiled themselves after 13 months, and at the end of the three years 2,233 had remarried, leaving only 37 single. The widows of the last three years made even shorter work of their widowhood, for out of 1,907 of them, 1,904 had married within 18 months.

LEPROSY HEREDITARY

CONSUL PLUMACHER MAKES REPORT ON DREAD DISASTER.

Says Malady Is Not Contagious and Thinks It Curable—Results of Exhaustive Study by Representative in Venezuela.

Washington.—After displaying rare heroism by the devotion of a lifetime to a study of leprosy, Eugene K. Plumacher, American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has decided that the dread malady is not contagious, but is hereditary to a degree not reached in any other disease. He has made an exhaustive report to the state department telling of his personal attendance upon lepers afflicted in the most revolting form. His report indicates that leprosy is curable, but that there is little hope in Venezuela or other Latin-American leper colonies, where nutritious foods and proper drugs rarely are provided.

Dr. Plumacher was appointed to Maracaibo in 1878, where in jointure with his duties as consul he constantly observed leper cases and their treatment and where he experimented in no small way. In this he has had the benefit of correspondence with the most advanced scientists of the United States and Europe and it was through his efforts that the tua tua plant, used in treating the disease, is now planted in all countries which have leper stations.

At the request of these scientists, Dr. Plumacher took a large number of photographs of lepers, personally removing the bandages of the afflicted in order that the best results might be attained. It was prophesied that he would contract the disease, but this did not happen. He was allowed to visit secretly many lepers in Maracaibo, concealed by their families to avoid being sent in perpetual banishment to the island.

Using a secret midicine, which he obtained through Dr. S. C. Bothwell, now marshal of the supreme court of Porto Rico, he experimented with it on these private cases. The medicine was expensive, but the board of directors of the leper colony allowed him a small sum to prepare the medicine and ten lepers were given into his special charge. These cases embraced both classes of the disease, the dry class, where extremities become calcinized so that fingers and toes may be broken off without pain to the patients, and the other class, known as the wet or soft leprosy, where every part becomes putrified and rots away, leaving at last nothing but a trunk of a human being.

The money given Dr. Plumacher lasted about two months, after which he carried the cases eight months at his own expense. His reports point out that the treatment produced good results, but that the lack of proper food made absolute cure impossible.

Dr. Plumacher says in his report that as he was successful and full of hope for continued good results, he concluded he would rather drop the society of his friends of the leper colony than to abandon the lepers.

Though he observed minute care to avoid any danger from contagion, he suffered a most horrifying experience in attending one of his patients, a boy at the leprosy institution, and a few days after the incident small sores appeared in his hands, but after some months these dried up, although discolored marks remained.

From his observations of the ten cases in his care, the consul concluded that without plenty of nutritious food to build up the system of the afflicted there will never be good results from the treatment of the lepers at Maracaibo.

The report gives statistics showing the alarming number of lepers in the republics of Colombia and Venezuela.

FOR WAR ON WILD-CAT MINING

Convention to Be Held at Denver Will Seek to Kill Frauds.

Denver, Col.—Definite action for the protection of investors in mining enterprises will be taken by the American mining congress, which will open in Denver October 16. A bill providing for the punishment of all mining fakirs and promoters of illegitimate mining enterprises will be drafted and the measure will be submitted to the legislatures of the various states interested. The measure will likely be modeled after that of the California law which in broad terms makes it a felony to use wrongful representations about mining properties.

By furnishing protection against mining frauds, it is hoped to turn investment into successful channels by which the mineral production may be largely increased and the investor find profit instead of loss.

Steps will also be taken to create mine drainage districts and for the establishment of a department of mines and mining as a separate executive department of the national government.

No Matinee for Schoolgirls.

Cleveland, O.—The board of education proposes to inaugurate two sessions daily at the high school to keep the girls away from the theaters. The school board does not approve of the matinee. "The theory that the half day sessoin gives pupils a clear afternoon for study does not work out that way," said Member S. P. Orth. "Many boys spend the afternoon at athletics and the girls attend social functions or the matinee.

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WHEELING *10 0 ... m. *5 30 p.m.
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ANNAPOLIS, week ... s 7 2 0, a. m.,
12.05 noon, 4 45, ... op.m.
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†5.35, †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p.
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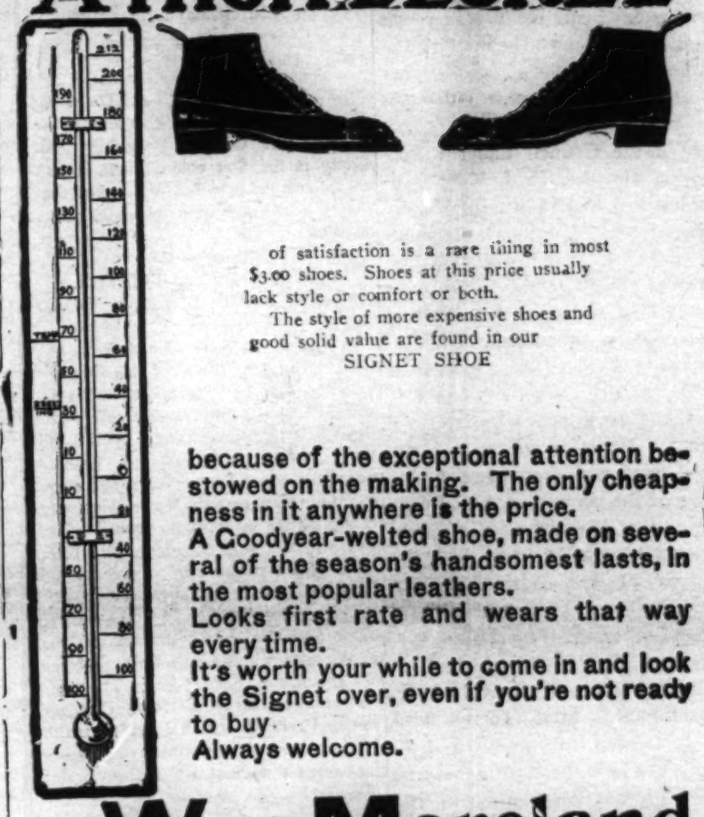

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THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Afro-American Council held in the city of NewYork last week it was fully demonstrated that there is an effort of a clique to control it. The Bee wants to say to those who are at the head of the organization that the Council must be more liberal and dispense with the usual set program. There should be a committee on program, if a program must be had, and that program should be so arranged that the entire membership shall be given an opportunity to discuss all questions that may come before the council. This is the complaint that was made by certain delegates at the last session held in New York, October 9, 10 and 11. Take the address to the country. It is childish and weak. It reads as if it had been prepared by men who were muzzled and afraid to speak. The questions that were paramount in the minds of the members of the Council were not touched. "Jim Crow" carism and disfranchisement were touched gently. Dr. Waller was anxious to call things by real names, as was Dr. Morris. Headquarters of the Council will be established in this city, and Baltimore, Md., will be the next place of meeting. The Council decided to meet in the month of June between the 15th and the 30th. If the organization wants a substantial membership it must throw aside so much exclusiveness. While the editor of The Bee was treated as well as anyone, there were many who came a long distance and to some extent were not placed on the official program. Bishop Walters makes a good presiding officer, but he must remember that a presiding officer may have his thoughts, and other people should be permitted to express theirs themselves without the interference of others. The Council can be made a great organization if it is properly handled.

DIVIDE THE VOTE

Today there is no Republican party in principle. It is all in the the name. The Democratic party in the South offers no inducements to the colored citizen. His vote is not wanted. There are some civilized white people in the South, but they are in the minority. The better class of white people in the South will not realize existing conditions until a reform is attempted. The colored citizen is asked to divide his vote. In the North conditions are different, and the colored citizen, to some extent, is a little better off than he is in the South. The Northern Democrat in New York, for instanct, is giving the colored voter a chance and consideration. It is also stated that the colored voter has no place to go. There is the Socialist Labor party, that believes and advocates equality of citizenship. The colored voter has shown his gratitude to the Republican party, which has long since gone out of existence. He must now look for men who represent a principle. The Republican party, so-called, has permitted every indignity and oppression. The colored citizen is no longer the political slave of parties; he has decided to think and act for himself. There is nothing to which the colored man can point with pride under the present administration. He has decided to be whatever the white man can be. If it becomes necessary for him to be a Socialist, Anarchist, Revolutionist, or any other thing he means to be. He will also be a good citizen also, and will endeavor to prevent his house from being invaded by mobs. It is not the man who declares that he is your friend, but the one that will do without fear. This is the character of man to receive the colored vote and if a division of the vote could be made to the best interest of the colored man The Bee is of the opinion that conditions would be changed.

BOOKER WASHINGTON

The address of Booker T.Washington before the Afro-American Council that met in New York last week was manly and timely. It makes no difference what Mr. Washington's faults have been, or the blunders that he has committed, is it fair or just that he should be continually condemned or opposed? Certainly he merits some commendation. The Bee has now thrown away any personal feelings it may have had against him, and is willing to give him credit for whatever good he may do. He is doing some good at Tuskegee, it cannot be denied. The Bee is inclined to believe that he is a friend to his people, and so far as the Atlanta riot is concerned, he had no more to do with it than the editor ofTheBee. Why should the Atlanta News or any other paper make such a charge against him? The colored people throughout the coun try do not believe it and will not believe it, and it is unfair for anyone to charge him with it. Mr. Washington gave some good advice to his people South. It was timely, and it is well that the colored people took that advice. It is well enough for colored men who live a long distance from the South to talk of the shotgun and what they would do. Why don't some of these brave soldiers go South and make their speeches? The Bee has great confidence in the editor of the Atlanta Independent. It believes that he is as brave a man as the South can produce, and, brave as he is, would it be wise or judicious for him to advise the thousands of colored people there to commit acts of violence? Must Mr. Washington tell his people to take the torch and burn the houses of the citizens South? If the assailants of the colored man could be reached without doing injury to the innocent, then The Bee would advise the torch and the shotgun. There are thousands of people in the South who are friendly to the colored people, and the day will soon come when the civilized people in the South will be on top and the barbarians will be at the bottom.

SCHOOL DISTURBERS

Who is it that have been the disturbers of our public school system? It has not been the citizens of Washington. The citizens of Washington have been so often displaced and interlopers have come into their places. The Bee said in the beginning that the position of the School Board in the recent appointments would be sustained,notwithstanding the bad advice the contestants received from white counsel. Had the advice of The Bee been adhered to, the malcontents would have had more money as well as more sense. Some of these same kickers were not satisfied till Mr. Cook was legislated out of office, and if they keep on they will lose everything. Mr. Chancellor knows his business, and he means to have good schools and good teachers. We have had heretofore supervising principles who thought they owned not only the schools but some of the teachers. Many a teacher has been removed from pillar to post by certain supervisors because they did not like the teacher and many teachers have been marked down because they were not liked by these overseers. The Bee would suggest to Dr. Chancellor the importance of taking out of our High School all single male teachers. Either make them marry or resign. There are too many young single male teachers in our High School who should marry, and at once, for the good of the service.

We favor the employment of married women in our schools, especially in the lower grades. What do these young Normal School graduates know about teaching children?

While reforms are going on, let us have a few innovations.

THE ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers in another column of The Bee is not at all satisfied with the address to the country of the Afro-American League, because he is of the opinion that Mr. Booker Washington's views predominated in the committee of the Council. Dr. Corrothers is laboring under a false impression. It is true the friends of Dr. Washington were on the committee, but their views did not predominate. Prof. Kelly Miller was about the only member of the committee who challenged the views of others. Because when the editor of The Bee offered a resolution in the Council under a suspension of rules, Prof. Kelly Miller declared that he was personally opposed to it, but he was personally informed that his opinion and personal objections did not amount to anything so far as the editor of The Bee was concerned. The resolution was added to the address to the country over the views and personal objections of Professor Miller. Dr. Corrothers had the same opportunity to combat the views of the committee, because he was on that committee. Mr. Washington had nothing to do with the address of the Afro-American Council, unless he consulted Professor Miller, and that could not have been, because the address was completed before the arrival of Mr. Washington. Mrs. Terrell also had to teach Professor a lesson in English, which she can do. Every friend of Mr. Washington on the Committee of Address was very liberal in his views. The Bee will admit that the address of the Council is weak, but whose fault is it?

Y. M. C. A.

Mr. John D.Rockfeeller has contributed $25,000, conditnonally, to the Young Mens Christian Association of this city. Will the association and its friends raise the other $25,000? The Bee has a plan in mind by which the other twenty-five thousand dollars may be raised, and the sooner the association gets to work the sooner this amount will be raised. There should be a committee appointed from all the churches, societies and and other organizations in this city to meet at such time and place as will be convenient to all, and the plans The Bee has will enable the association to raise the amount necessary in two weeks or a month. If Mr. Rockefeller in kind enough to contribute $25,000 to "erect a building for the Young Colored Mens Christian Association, the colored people ought to be enterprising enough to raise the other money. Let the very best people be appointed on the committee and meet at once and hear plans. There is no such word as fail.

THE DAILY HERALD

The Bee briefly mentioned last week the appearance of the Daily Herald, edited by Mr. Scott C. Bone, formerly editor of a once-great daily in this city. Mr. Bone was then, as he is now, a fair and impartial writer. The Herald, of which he is now the editor, is clean and fair toward the colored people. The colored people can well afford to subscribe for the Herald, because it is only a penny and again it is fair to their interest. Everywhere the Herald is commended, and The Bee recommends it to the ninety thousand colored citizens as their friend. The Daily Herald is filling a long-felt want in this city so far as the colored people are concerned, and it is their duty to give it their support. The publications that have appeared already should convince the people that it is a journalist that has come to serve all the people, irrespective of religion or politics.

DEMOCRATS.

It is claimed that a colored man cannot be a Democrat. This may be true, but he certainly can support certain Democrats to office. There are hundreds of Democrats in this city who could secure every colored vote if we had the right of suffrage. There are Republicans more dangerous and more inimical to the colored citizen than Democrats. What colored man couldn't support such men as Commissioner Henry L. West, Hon. James L. Norris, Aibert Wilson, ex-Auditor Petty and the like? These men are "true blues," and the destiny of any governent or individual would be safe under their control. The colored citizen must be like other people: support their friends, no matter what their politics may be. The colored citizen is learning fast.

THE FIRST.

From the Denver Statesman.

Edward Canty of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is now in the employ of the Cottrell Pharmacy. Mr. Canty is the first colored man to pass the pharmaceutical board in some time, and his ability insures good service to patrons.

LISTEN TO A MINISTER.

Advice by Rev. P. C. Lee, of Charleston, S. C.

From the S. C. Churchman.

To the Colored People of this Country:

Let us stop building fine churches and dwelling houses, purchasing real estate, throwing our money away by the millions a week unnecessarily; organize ourselves into a league, bring our means together, prepare ourselves gradually for migration to a more congenial clime. For with all due respect to the better class of the white people, we can not long continue here in this country.

Believe me to say that the negro's misfortune lies in the palpable fact that he is a man without a country, a government, a flag to protect him. The white man claims that "The Race Problem" can and will be solved in this country, reminds me of an ass braying out in the weather without a shelter to protect himself from exposure.

IT MIGHT BE.

From the Transcript.

Many committees are discussing the question as to whether matrimony should disqualify a woman for service in the public schools as a teacher or supervisor. It might be good sense to get the opinion of women who have tried the dual role.

BURNED TO DEATH.

From the Afro-American Ledger.

Armenia Thomas, the 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. Sarah Thomas, of 404 N. Bruce street, was fatally burned at her home on Sunday morning, by a fire which started from some unknown source. The mother was away at the time and when neighbors entered the house, having seen the smoke they found the little girl lying on the floor, her body nearly burned to a crisp.

MEN OF ABILITY.

From the Colored World.

It matters not about the color of the skin of a man, it is his ability that counts after all.

Men who have brain power usually shape out things for themselves and defeat opposition and generally come forth victorious. Ignorance teaches to judge men by titles, wealth and color of the skin, but this does not determine a man's wisdom. It is a born inheritance and the character of men determines their ability. We have samples of men who have risen to the topmost round of the ladder of fame who were of poor parents with very little intellectual powers, but character was involved and the ability of the man was clearly demonstrated to the public.

MY LEADER.

New York City, Oct. 16, 1906.

Dr. Booker T. Washington was tendered a reception by Dr. Charles Morris of New York soon after he made a speech in his church Friday evening, October 12th. Dr. Morris among other things said in introducing Prof. Washington that he is my leader. Dr. Washington made a fine speech and the reception to him was largely attended.

Cardoza Must Go

The charges against Mr. Frank Cardoza were known to The Bee long before they were published, but it refrained from publishing anything concerning them. Mr. Cardoza has not the sympathy of those over whom he supervised. He is unpopular because he has been domineering. Very soon after he was made supervisor and placed in charge of night schools his official act was to recommend the discharge of young ladies who had been teaching successfully for several terms, because they were not Normal School graduates. If he is guilty of writing letters against Prof. Montgomery or any of the school officials he should resign or be removed. If reports are true, Supervising Principal Cardoza must go.

THE COMING OF J. MAX BARBER.

To The Bee:

On Tuesday evening, October 23, at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Mr. J. Max Barber will open Bethel Literary with an address on the recent Atlanta horror. It is now generally known that Mr. Barber is an exile in Chicago, Ill., having had to flee from Atlanta to save his life, or receive what was worse, imprisonment.

All friends of freedom and progress are especially urged to come out to hear Mr. Barber and contribute what they can to the Voice of the Negro, which Mr. Barber is going to issue from Chicago in the future.

The people must come to the rescue of the Voice of the Negro if it is to live and grow. And we feel that all people of appreciative mind will do what they can in this behalf. We must recognize the power of the press, which was so ruthlessly emphasized in the case of Atlanta, when the Atlanta News was able to create a riot such as the country has never witnessed before. If it can be used for ill with such murderous effect, it can be made the instrument, as the Voice of the Negro is, of all that is highest and best in the life of the race and nation.

And then there is another picture. J. Max Barber is a very young man who had to work his way through school and he has put all of his training, his ambition, his energy, his earnings of a young lifetime, and the hopes of the future into the life of the Voice of the Negro. Suddenly, by the hand of ruthless murder, all these high and noble evening.

posessions, the promise and hope of the future were swept away. And he stands in Chicago today facing a future to be made great or ignoble acording to the ability or inability of the colored epople of the nation to understand the necessity of supporting a great organ that will keep their case before the people of the country in the proper light even as the scurrilous white press paints him as a being half man and half animal.

We would not utter any bitter sentiments against the people of our country now. We would counsel peace—the peace of justice—but we would stand by the Constitution of the United States, by the men of all races who are doing something for humanity.

Mr. Barber will tell the story of the greatest tragedy of our day. He will tell it wisely and sanely. And those of us who aid this cause now will see that it is not for ourselves alone that it is being done, but for the perpetuation of those instituions of which the fathers told so feelingly and inspiringly in prose, in poetry and in song. "All across the skies sit signs of promise. We must not falter, we may not shrink. Above are the everlasting stars."

Yours for truth,

H. J. Pinkett,

1133 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Business Transacted at Thirty-Fourth Annual Session.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the First Washington Baptist Association was held at the Third Baptist Church, 5th and Q streets, last Thursday and Friday, October 11 and 12th. The association was called to order at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and organized by the election of Rev. Dr. J. H. Lee, moderator, and Rev. J. T. Clark, secretary. Rev. J. Matthews conducted the devotional exercises of the opening session and Rev. D. F. Rivers preached the introductory sermon. The delegates were then enrolled after which the moderator, Dr. J. H. Lee, delivered his annual address, which dealt with all departments of the church work. The various working committees were then named.

At the afternoon session of the first day Rev. Jesse A. Taylor conducted devotional exercises and Rev. William D. Jarvis read a paper. At the evening session Rev. W. E. Porter conducted devotional exercises and Rev. J. C. Dent preached the doctrinal sermon.

Rev. S. J. R. Nelson opened the morning session of the second day with devotional exercises. The temperance question was discussed. Rev. W. B. carroll read a paper on "The Need of a Curfew Law in the District of Columbia" and the association declared in favor of it. Rev. A. Sayles read a paper.

The following committee was appointed to arrange for the time and place for opening a Baptist theological school in the District of Columbia: Rev. M. W. D. Norman, chairman; Rev. Acquilla Sayles, J. J. Loving, W. J. Howard, S. G. Lamkins, William D. Jarvis, J. T. Clark and W. B. Carroll.

The following officers were re-elected for another year: Rev. J. H. Lee, moderator; Rev. W. D. Jarvis, vice-moderator; Rev. J. T. Clark, clerk; Rev. A. Sayles, assistant clerk; Rev. J. D. Jones, treasurer; executive board, Rev. J. H. Lee, Rev. W. D. Jarvis, Rev. A. Sayles, Rev. J. Matthews, Rev. I. Toliver, Rev. J. C. Dent, Rev. W. E. Porter, Rev. W. J. Howard.

Rev. C. N. Pryor was re-elected a missionary. The final session was held last night. Rev. A. Sayles conducted the devotional exercises and Rev. W. J. Howard preached the missionary sermon and conducted the installation of the re-elected officers.

The superintendent of the local Allen Home Mission for Homeless Women and Children made a plea for that institution and told of the work it is doing.

THE EDITOR INDORSED.

Editor Washington Bee:

Through the kindness of Mr. Demgre, of the Midland Guide, I have seen several copies of your very valuable paper, and I enjoy your strong pointed and pithy editorials. Your open letters addressed to Mr. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, are worthy of the attention of every good, loyal and liberty-loving American citizen. I most strongly and heartily endorse the stand you take in defense of your people. God bless you and may He sustain and strengthen you to fight in the defense of our oppressed people. You shall have my prayers, and I not only endorse you in words, but stand a ready second to any move and proposition you make for a redress of all of the many grave wrongs and unjust discriminations under which our people are now burdened.

I shall tell the good news of your noble stand from the housetops and hilltops of this section, and add a word of praise and commendation for you and The Bee wherever I go.

Long live The Bee and its noble editor—the invincible Chase. Make no concessions. Strike from the shoulder and God bless you, is the prayer of yours in Christ,

R. F. Coleman.

REV. SYLVESTER L. CORROTHERS.

In speaking to a Bee representative said:

It is well to find our centre early, and if not early, then late; but, late or early, the thing to do is to find it. It would appear to a student of events that the negro of America has about made up his minto think for himself. The universal tendency on the part of our colored citizens to reject the leadership of Prof. Booker T. Washhington and all others that they believe to be truckling and cringing to the prejudice directed toward them, is a healthy sign.

The address sent to the country by the Afro-American Council in New York city a few days ago, the address sent to the country by the Niagara Movement at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and the address issued to the country by N. Y. C. and Educational Congress were all worthy of careful study by our people.

The appeal for funds to help meet in a legal fight the persecution of negroes in the South should meet with our universal approval.

The negro newspapers of this country should keep the wrongs inflicted upon our people constantly before the country, notwithstanding the advice of some of our so-called leaders to the contrary.

PREACHERS' MEETING ELECTS OFFICERS.

The preachers' meeting of the Washington Conference, M. E. Church, colored, met at Asbury M. E. Church, 11th and K streets. N. W., Monday and elected the following officers: Rev. E. W. S. peck, president; Rev. B. T. Perkins, vice-president; Rev. J. Barnes, treasurer; Rev. T. H. Brooks, secretary; Rev. G. H. Booze, corresponding secretary; Rev. M. W. Clair, chairman of the executive committee.

The ministers subsequently paid a visit to President Thirkield of Howard University.

COLORED MINISTERIAL UNION MEETS.

At a meeting of the Washington Colored Ministerial Union Monday at Lincoln Temple Memorial Church, Rev. Francis J. Grimke presided, and Rev. L. E. B. Roser acted as secretary. Several ministers made reports regarding the sermons delivered the preceding Sunday, which underwent the test of criticism for the benefit of the members of the union.

It was announced that another meet the Mttropolitan A. M. E. Church, at which Rev. W. H. Davenport will read a paper on "The Place of Emotion in Religion."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Wanted. — Unfurnished room and board. (Rate reasonable.)

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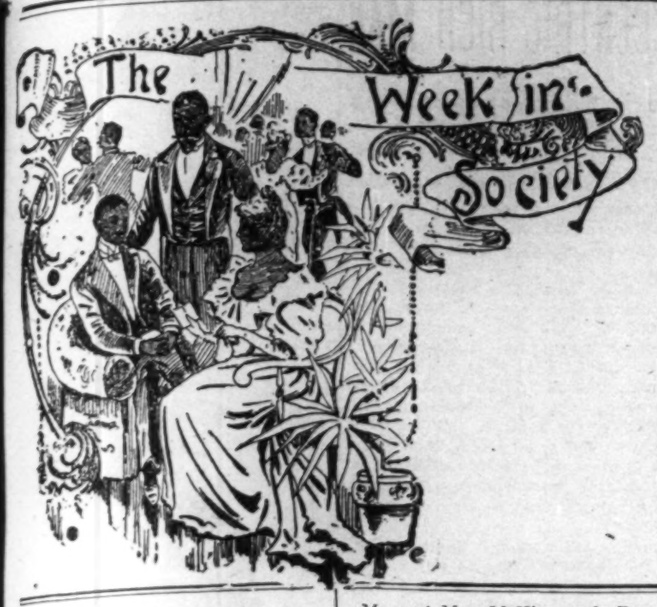


TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Master Wm. Hughes, son of Ex-Judge and Mrs. Davis, left for Tuskegee, carrying with him excellent letters of recommendation from his teacher, Miss Mattie Shadd, and William L. Pollard, a colored attorney here. His parents are undecided what industry he will pursue.

Song service at the Metropolitan Church was highly appreciated. Great credit is due Prof. Layton.

A large and appreciative congregation listened to one of the most timely sermons last Sunday preached by Rev. F. J. Grimke on the Atlanta Outrages. This marks him as one of the bravest pulpit orators among the colored American race.

The Misses Nellie and Susie Quander of 2423 7th street, N. W., are delighted with their trip to Denver, Col. They give glowing descriptions of the West.

Mr. Charles Reeder has returned to the city after a pleasant visit to his wife, Mrs. Mamie Reeder, Newport News.

Mr. E. E. Cooper had a pleasant visit to Louisville on his way back to Washington.

Mrs. C. O. Lee, formerly of Charleston, W. Va., has entered Howard University.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brooks have gone to Jacksonville, Fla., where they formerly resided for the winter.

Mrs. Agnes Jones of Charlotte, N. C., who has been here has returned to Charlotte.

Mr. Frank Reid of Chattanooga, Tennessee, arrived in this city to fill a position gotten through civil service.

Miss Helen Johnson, a graduate of Howard University, is a member of the faculty of the Normal School at Eilzabeth City, N. C.

Mrs. P. W. Moore and children, after a pleasant stay in Washington have returned to Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mrs. M. Steveson has returned to the city much pleased with her visit to Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Jordan have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Beatrice, to Mr. George W. Allen, Wednesday evening, October 24, at 7 o'clock, 106 Prospect street, N. E., Eckington, D. C.

Mr. J. T. Berry of Enfield, N. C., arrived in Washington last week.

Mr. Chas. F. Fuller, who has been at Narragansett Pier, has returned to Washington looking well and much benfitted.

After spending several weeks very pleasantly, Miss Lottie Smith has returned to her home, Richmond, Va.

Miss Daisy Holmes, who has been the guest of her aunt, Miss R. E. Holmes, has returned to Philadelphia.

Miss Julia Jenkins has gone to take charge of her school at Blackstone, Va.

Mrs. Carrie Holman is visiting in the city. Mrs. Holmon is from Covington.

Mrs. James Smith paid Washington a visit on her way to the City of Brotherly Love.

Miss Carrie Lee is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Philadelphia.

The following ladies were members of the high school class of 1906, Baltimore, Md., and are now attending Howard University: Misses Ethel Jones and Bessie Davage.

Mrs. James Clark, who was the guest of her parents has returned home, White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. E. R. Dudley of New Berne, N. C., has entered the dental department of Howard University.

Miss Amanda Rogers, who made a visit to Washington, has returned to Indianapolis.

Mrs. E. B. Jenkins is visiting her sister, Mrs. Martha Seay, at Richmond, Va.

E. W. Brown, editor of The Reformer, and Miss Minnie O. White, both of Richmond, were married last Thursday

Mr. Wm. Monday, who spent a pleasant time here is now attending the Union University.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, 63 P street, N. W., have issued invitations to the marriage ceremony of their daughter Estelle Abigal to Mr. Albert Fendall, Tuesday, October 30th, at 7.30 P. M.

Mr. Samuel Nichols of Beaufort, S. C., has entered Howard University.

Mr. Frank Bailey has returned to Flint, Mass., after having a pleasant visit here among relatives.

Mrs. Alice Edwards, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C., is very well pleased with Washington as her new home.

Rev. R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, passed through Washington on his way home, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Colson received a visit from Mrs. Carrie Williams and her husband of Augusta, Ga.

Miss Jennie P. Miller, who has been living here for some time, has returned to Savannah, Ga., to remain.

Miss Madge Dorsey is arranging to make the visit of her friend, Miss Cora V. Holland of New York City, most pleasant.

Miss Maria Lewis is having a pleasant time at Rock Hall, S. C., as the guest of the Misses Ramseurs.

Mr. S. A. J. Lewis of Pittsburg, Pa., and Miss Blanche Randolph were married at the home of the bride, Barnesville, Ohio, last Thursday at high noon. They left on their wedding tour, reaching Washington today. They will reside in Pittsburg.

Mr. William B. Harris of the Internal Bureau, declares the Richomnd, Va., people to be the most hospitable.

On Monday night, the 29th inst., the Men's Club, of St. Lukes parish, will hold its first public function. An address of not more than half hour will be delivered by some prominent lady or gentleman, interspersed with some musical selections. The public and friends of the parish will be cordially welcomed. The exercises will begin at eight o'clock sharp.

After adjournment of the Old Maids' Convention on Friday, November 2d, 1906, orchestral music will begin at nine o'clock.

The symbbol of dry bones will be the subject of the sermon at Galbraith Church, Sunday, October 21, 11 A. M., by Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers, D.D., pastor. You and your friends are invited. At eight P. M. the pastor will speak from the subject "The Symbol of the Bush Afire."

Galbraith Church is in the midst of a great religious new miracle and financial revival. Every department of the church is being recognized and members and friends are being urged to render their best service.

The public is invited. The Lord loves the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.

The Men's Club, of St. Luke's parish recently organized by selecting the following named officers: J. A. Johnson, president, J. H. Piles, vice-president; D. D. Moore, recording secretary, J. C. Burlls, financial secretary; Eugene Brooks, treasurer, and the following board of directors or managers: J. A. Davis, J. R. Bell, S. B. Jackson, W. H. Johnson, H. L. Dixon, W. H. Carter and J. W. Mays. The following named additional officers have been selected:

A. K. Brodie, chorister; J. H. Burrls, librarian; and H. L. Dixon, steward. The club is non-sectarian and all males from sixteen years of age up of good moral character are eligible to membership.

Mrs. Rachel J. Alexander, of Helena, Montana, sister of Hon. John F. Cook, is visiting this city, her old home, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Datcher on 16th street, N. W. Mrs. Alexander has been traveling extensively upon a pleasure tour, having visited Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cleveland and other places West, and now comes East to spend some time with her relatives and numerous old friends. Mrs. Alexander is very active in the Adoption Rite of Masonry, now filling the high and honored position of Assistant Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of California. She is also a deputy of the Grand Chapter with headquarters at Helena. This honored lady will visit the chapters of this jurisdiction. She is very anxious to get all the data available pertaining to the Adoption Rite. It is to be hoped that every facility will be afforded her by our grand officers.

Prof. Brysen Chase's dancing class in 19th street, N. W., is now in full bloom.

Prof. Richard T. Greener has returned to the city after a brief visit to the North on business.

The Old Maids' Convention at Grand Army Hall on November 2d bids fair to be both enjoyable and successful.

Mrs. Lilly C. W. Biggs, the daughter of the late Henry Ward, at one time a leading official of St. Paul A. M. E. Church, is ill at the home of her son, Mr. Henry Jackson, Frostburg, Md.

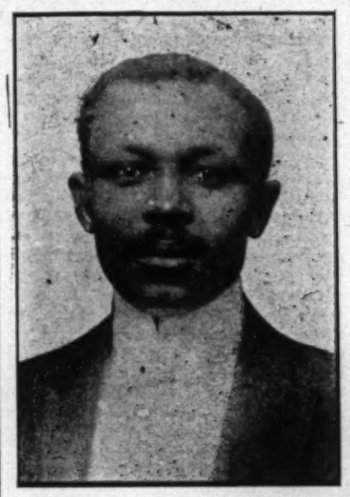
The Bethel Literary opened last Tuesday evening with Miss Madrie as president. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

Recorder J. C. Dancy, who has been to New York, returned this week.

Register J. W. Lyons, Dr. J. R. Francis, Prof. Kelly Miller, Dr. S. L. Corrothers and Mr. W. Calvin Chase, who attended the Afro-American Council meeting in New York city last week, have returned.

MR. JAMES A. JACKSON.

One would be surprised to know that there are several colored Americans in New York doing well. Many are in the hotel business and many are in the real estate business. The most prominent of those in the real estate business is Mr. James A. Jackson, the son of Col. Giles B. Jackson, doing business under the firm name of Jackson & Moore, 1931 Broadway. Mr. Moore is awhite man and a Jew, who is highly respected for his business qualities. Mr. Jackson is the senior member of the firm and the consulting member of the firm. He has two fine offices on Broadway in one of the largest buildings in that section and



MR. JAMES A. JACKSON.

they are on the first floor. This firm has a very accomplished stenographer whose parents are Virginians, but the young lady is a native of New York. Mr. Jackson is a thorough business man and handles the property of millionaires and leading business men in New York. He occasionally sells property to his own people, but very seldom. His private residence is in West 134th street. He has a whole flat furnished in the most modern style. He is the very image of Col. Giles B. Jackson of Richmond, Va., and possesses a great deal of his shrewdness and business ability. He is a refined and polished gentleman who is popular among his clients and successful in the business in which he is engaged.

HOTEL MACEO.

One of the most popular hotels in New York City is the Maceo, at 213 West 53rd street, Mr. Benjamin Thomas, proprietor. The Maceo is patronized by the business men, politicians and clergy. Mr. Thomas has as his assistant his wife, a very businesslike woman who is ever watchful of her husband's interest. Mr. Thomas gives you a first-class

BENJAMIN THOMAS.

service. His meals are all up-to-date and served in the best order. He has just signed a new lease and he will now make some very extensive repairs for the accommodation of his guests. The Maceo is a household word in New York. The house is named for that Cuban patriot, General Antonio Maceo. It is situated on one of the most popular streets in the city of New York. Address him at 213 West 53rd street, New York City.

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SPECIAL

To every reader of The Bee we will sell a 15c. white 1-inch-hemmed handkerchief, worth 15c., for 3c .each. As many as you want.

Mr. William Sewall, 338 Elm street N.W., or 617 E street N.W., is one of our representatives, and would be pleased to see you here.

THE FAMOUS

423 SEVENTH ST., N. W.

THE LEGAL MASONIC STATUS OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES FROM A MASONIC STANDPOINT.

Owing to the numerous requests from time to time upon the legal status of Masonry among colored men in this country the same is produced. On the 6th day of March, 1775, Prince Hall, Cyrus Jonbus, Bensten Slinger, Thos. Sanderson, Prince Tayden, Cato Spean, Boston Smith, Peter Best, Fortin Howard, Prince Rees, John Canteen, Peter Freeman, Benjamin Tiber, Duff Buform and Richard Tilly were made Free and Accepted Masons by R. W. Bro. Brett, Acting Master of a Military Lodge under General Gage on Copp's Hill, Boston, Mass. In 1782 Prince Hall and Compeers petitioned England for a warrant, which was garnted September 29, 1784. By the authority of the English Grand Lodge, and designated as Africa Lodge No. 459, located at Boston, Mass., to enter, pass and raise candidates into the mysteries of Freemasonry. In 1797 Prince Hall established a lodge at Philadelphia, Pa., later a lodge at Providence, R. I. In 1888 the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed. In 1873 African Lodge No. 459, afterwards changed to 370, was dropped from English Grand Lodge for non-payment of dues. From the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, formed in 1808, lodges emanated in this country with the usual result, dissension, and on June 24, 1847, the craft, under the directions of Bro. John T. Hilton, grand master of African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, met and formed the National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons (Compack) for the United States of North America, Brother John T. Hilton being elected the first national grand master. Lodges all surrendered their charters and took out charters under the National Grand Lodge March 27, 1848, ten months and three days after. Social Lodge No. 7, Universal No. 10 (now No. 2 under Va. jurisdiction), and Felix No. 17 met in general assembly in convention and unanimously elected R. W. Bro. David P. Jones (district deputy grand master under the Compacks), presiding officer, and R. W. Bro. John T. Coston secretary. The permanent organizataion of a grand lodge was consummated by electing the officers who were elected at said meeting. The constituent lodges, Social No. 7, Universal No. 10 and Felix No. 17, surrendered their former warrants or charters and took out warrants from the M. W. Grand Lodge they had constituted, according to their respective dates of formation, to wit: Social No. 1, Universal No. 3, Hiram No. 4, and down to the present time. This is a synopsical extract of the formation of Masonry in the United States and the District of Columbia.

(To be continued.)

Arrangements are being made by the Colored Independent Beneficial Protective Order of Elks of the District of Columbia and Alexandria for a banquet to be given in honor of Dr. W. E. Atkins, of Hampton, Va., recently elected grand eralted ruler, I. B. P. O. Elks of the World, and J. W. Holmes of Pittsburg, grand secretary, and other members of the committee on laws and revisions, soon to assemble here.

Among the speakers will be William T. Vernon, register of the treasury, and Justice of the Peace Robert H. Terrell. The committee on arrangements consists of L. Melandez King, Dr. Harry J. Williams, John J. Carter, Thomas F. Harper, Samuel E. Jones, George F. Overton, A. B. Rice, W. H. Wagner and Robert Moore.

Dr. Walter R. Franklin was tendered a stag Tuesday night at 1545 4th street, N. W. Mr. G. W. Edwards, who arranged the affair, spared no pains in making it one of the jolliest affairs of the season. Dr. Franklin resigns his position in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to practice his profession in Huntington, W. Va.

L. G. Gregory acted as toast master and the evening was spent in speeches and songs.

On Friday, the 26th inst., a big treat is in store for the public at Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church. A splendid entertainment under the auspices of Mrs. Mary Day and other ladies promises to be a magnificent event.

One of the reasons that colored men like the white women (as claimed by the Southern white man) is that the negro in many cases descending from the white man (through no fault of his) has the same feeling as his former white antecedent, who loves the colored sister, and as Mr. Ben. Tillman (the mouthpiece of the South) says, the Southern white man assists by continuous illegal cohabitation with negro women.

October 11th, the Rev. W. A. L. Moten, D.D., preached at the N. E. Union Baptist Church. Rev. Moten is one of our young ministers branching out in the Lord's service. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being the national deputy for the District of Columbia, being appointed by the National Grand Lodge, the oldest Masonic jurisdiction of Masonry among colored men in the United States.

W. T. Johnson of Miss., O. L. Smithers of S. C., H. P. Wilson of N. C., Robt. Drake of Ark., Wiley Jones of Fla., Thos. Smallwood of Tenn., F. M. Johnson of Ga., Samuel Johnson, Thos. Oliver, have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads of the Southern states to cease practicing discrimination against colored interstate passengers. This is a step in the right direction. These are some of the keys to the solution of the great negrophobia problem in the U. S.

The Washington Colored Ministers' Union opened its session at Lincoln Memorial Church, October 10, 1906. After the usual routine, etc., new officers were elected as follows: Rev. F. J. Grimke, president; Rev. D. E. Wiseman, vice-president; Rev. J. W. Smith, secretary; Rev. S. N. Brown, treasurer; Rev. W. H. Davenport, chairman commitee of progress; Rev. O. J. W. Scott, chairman committee of social affairs; J. W. Poe, reporter to the President. It was decided to admit local ministers to membership.

The first Sunday in November the Right Rev. W. B. Johnson, 33d degree, D.D., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will hold a grand rally. Bro. Johnson is one of our eminent divines.

Mrs. Jas. F. Johnson of 125 D street, S. W., gave a grand entertainment at her residence for the benefit of Israel C. M. E. Church rally. There was a large number present last Friday.

Miss Maude and Mr. Harry Smith, brother and sister of the Rev. Smith, rector of St. Monica P. E. C., southwest, have returned to their home, 814 Connecticut avenue, N. W., from their vacation.

Brother W. E. Hayes of 1369 Star of the West, G. U. O. of O. F., met with a painful accident by being kicked in the eye by a vicious horse.

State Chairman T. L. Woodruff and County Chairman H. Parsons express considerable alarm at the overconfidence

Mrs. Emma Sterling of Tampa, Fla., secretary of the Humane Society, has presented grave charges with the President against the State of Florida and its system of peonage and slave holding in the State of both white and colored men. Affairs are brutal and disgraceful in every particular. It is only a question of time that the South will have another uprising. They will take the negro as a subterfuge. The rebellion isn't quenched yet in the Sunny South.

Booker Washington says the South must get rid of the criminal negroes. How about the white criminals, Brother Booker?

Thos. H. Musgrove of Miss. Co., Helena, Ark., is on trial for peonage, he having enticed two white girls (his race) and held them virtual prisoners on his plantation. Verily, the Southern white brother doesn't use the color line in his slave dealing operations like before the war. Bro. Booker, please note.

Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, predicts that Cannon would be re-elected, but by a reduced vote in his district.

Auditor John R. Garrison paid the salaries due teachers October 13. The Comptroller of the Treasury upheld the action of the Board to dismiss Mrs. A. J. Cooper and J. B. Clark and approves the appointment of W. T. S. Jackson and R. C. Bruce as their successors.

Ill. H. M. Bailey, 33d degree, of the U. S. Marshal's office, has been elected as the R. E. G. C. of the K. T. succeeding Ill. W. H. J. Malvan, 33d degree.

There were several eroneous ideas presented in the case of the 19th street Masonic faction vs. the Va. avenue faction. The main one was that the split was made to break up the Va. avenue faction. There would have never been a split if the grand master at that time had not issued his celebrated edict relating to the higher degrees. Again, members were cut off without trial. The 13th Landmark was violated. The act of incorporation was filed, first, because the origin of Masonry among colored men was assailed by the white Masons. The ruling Masonic powers of this country, see report of Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M., D. C., for year 1899, page 9, also the report of special committee of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Masons (white) in 1876. Second, because Congress passed a law requiring all fraternal secret beneficial orders to incorporate. A great many of the bell sheep of the 19th street faction, after doing all they could to help make the trouble, skipped home (Va. ave. and 5th, S. E.) I was persuaded I was fooled. The main man who helped map out the split has returned home like the prodigal son. The very men whom the fighting was made on deserted and ran home. There are two sides to the question. As we said before, the matter should have been adjusted a long time ago and not let run as long as it has. But the Masonic lawyers and doctors who know it all are the cause of all the trouble. In this jurisdiction rumors say that our friend from the Windy City is in town incognito.

The probabilities are that there will be a wedding soon between a gay bachelor from the Monumental city and one of our young widows. We are not calling any names.

Read The Bee and learn sense. The only fearless negro paper that is not afraid to speak out for the right.

HOTEL MACEO

ESTABLISHED JAN. 27, 1897.
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POTOMAC GUARANTEE LOAN CO

The Fulton County Grand Jury of Atlanta, Ga., have returned indictment against 20 white men charging them with rioting in Atlanta, September 22.

CLIMB FIERY VOLCANO

PARTY OF SCIENTISTS MAKE PERILOUS ASCENT IN MEXICO.

Several Are Scorched by Burning Lava—Twelve Reach Rim of Crater After Being Nearly Overcome by Deadly Gases.

Guadalajara, Mexico. — Thoroughly exhausted, their hands, feet and legs burned by contact with red-hot rocks and lava and suffering as the result of having inhaled sulphurous gases for several hours, 12 delegates to the international geological congress have returned here after an ascent of the Colima Volcano, the only continuously active volcano in North America. The party includes W. Harvey Weed, of Washington, D. C. The Washington man reached the crater of the volcano, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

In the last 100 years not more than six men have succeeded in reaching Colima's crater. On account of the precipitous character of the mountain and the thick covering of sand and ashes the ascent of Colima is regarded as one of the most dangerous in the world. The deadly gases that issue from the crater and the possibility of a violent eruption at any time make the ascent doubly perilous. The last man to attempt to reach the crater was Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, of Harvard university. He failed, and announced that it was practically impossible to get as far as the crater.

Thirty-five geologists started to make the ascent of the volcano. At a cost of $1,000 the state government built a house especially for their accommodation at the foot of the mountain. The entire 35 climbed as far as the end of the timber line, and there 23 lost courage and turned back. The remaining 12 struggled for six hours to reach the crater. Long poles were used to determine footholds, as great pits of sand and ashes, each of them capable of ingulfing dozens of men, exist along Colima's sides. The climbers were half blinded by smoke and steam and in constant danger from the deadly gases, but they persevered, and finally reached the rim of the crater. At the crater's edge they encountered hot rocks and lava, thrown out by an explosion the previous night, and these burned through shoes, leggins and gloves. Through fear of suffocation, the geologists remained but a few minutes at the crater. They were able to reach the timber line before night overtook them, and they camped on the mountain side until the following morning.

The Colima volcano is 125 miles southwest of this city, in about the same latitude as the City of Mexico, and approximately 75 miles from the nearest point of the Pacific coast. For centuries—no one knows how many—Colima has been active, and during the last 300 years, at least, violent periods have been frequent and often prolonged. During these periods of violence the Mexican volcano becomes the rival of Vesuvius as a spectacular performer. The thin line of vapor that issues from the crater continuously in days of comparative quiet, gives way to a great pillar of black smoke; hot rocks of various sizes—some of them giant bowlders—sand and ashes are thrown into the air for hundreds of feet above the crest of the mountain; flames leap from the crater and lightning plays above it and terrifying subterranean rumblings and sharp detonations are heard for many miles. Often the fall of sand and ashes is so dense as to cause extreme darkness during the daylight hours in the vicinity of the volcano.

Those who climbed to the crater of Colima are: W. Harvey Weed, Washington, D. C.; John E. Wolf, Boston; E. O. Hovey, New York; Rudolf Ruedemann, Albany, N. Y.; H. F. Cleland, Williamston, Mass.; H. F. Reed, Baltimore; Frand D. Adams and J. Austen Bancroft, Montreal; A. P. Coleman, Toronto; George Berg and Rudolf Stobbe, Berlin, Germany, and Tsumanaka Iki, Tokio, Japan.

Thinks Cows Are Cursed.

Shamokin, Pa.—Having lost a large number of cattle during the last year, and believing a neighbor thought by some of the superstitious to be a witch was causing him bad luck, Joseph Gottshalk, a prosperous Mahanoy valley farmer, has signed a contract with a woman in this city to give him protection for one year. The woman is alleged to possess the powers of witchcraft. Gottshalk will pay her a regular salary for her protection. In 12 months he has lost, through sickness and accident, many cows, horses and pigs, although his barn was a model of sanitation. Since Gottshalk first called on this woman protector the illness in his stock has ceased, and he is enthusiastic over the venture.

Finds Horns of Irish Elk.

Dublin.—While cutting turf on a bog in County Limerick, a laborer came on the horns of an Irish elk, and, carefully digging, exhumed the head and antlers of a magnificent specimen of this great deer, where it had lain for centuries, preserved by the peat. The horns measure from tip to tip eight feet two inches. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, considering the period of time which had elapsed since these animals existed, as no authentic time or satisfactory theory is forthcoming when they lived or what caused their extinction. Ireland was, undoubtedly, its home.

PARIS MAY TRY DRESSMAKING

Stay Factory Has Proved Money Maker So Council May Seek Other Fields.

Paris.—Paris' municipal councilors are looking for something new to municipalize. They are tired of gas, electricity, street cars, water, bread, milk, foods, wines, beer and corsets. Perhaps they will go in for dressmaking. Anyhow, the councilors are proud of their success in municipalizing corsets.

The corset is essentially an "article de Paris." The city council decided last spring to establish a school of corsets. Not much was made known about the concern, for it was largely an experiment. An establishment was secured on the Rue Foundary and a municipal committee headed by M. Adolphe Cherioux was charged to superintend the operations of the school. the school began business. It has been eminently successful and a money making venture. Publicity is now given the affair because the professor is leaving and the city council must appoint another.

There has been a great rush of applicants. The council has now decided to let a jury choose the professor. Applicants of both sexes will send in their qualifications with their model. Five experts will judge the competition, and the best man or woman "professeur de corset de la ville."

PERFECT DRAINAGE FOR DUBLIN.

Malodorous Liffey River Is Converted Into a Respectable Sewer.

Dublin.—The new main drainage scheme just inaugurated destroys forever one of the characteristic features of Dublin which most impressed visitors—the smell of the Liffey river, which has been, in reality, the main sewer of the city. It is expected that the stream will now be as clear as the Seine in Paris.

The drainage scheme cost £600,000 ($3,000,000) and 15 years were required for the completion of the work. An attempt was made to have the lord lieutenant of Ireland perform the opening ceremony, but the nationalists in the city corporation objected to having any English official figure ornamentally in the inauguration of an enterprise organized and paid for by the city. The ceremony was accordingly performed by the chairman of the improvements committee.

The boat which conveyed the guests to the outfall works at the mouth of the Liffey flew the union jack, but Alderman Kelley, leader of the extreme nationalist party in the corporation, cut the flag down and threw it into the river. At the luncheon following the ceremony Kelley objected to the toast to the king and left the marquee with his friends.

FOUND BY A PHOTOGRAPH.

Father and Daughter United After Separation of Twenty-Six Years.

Carmi, Ill. — Believing each other dead, Joseph G. Holt, an old soldier of this city, and his daughter, Mrs. Malissa Smith, suddenly met the other day after a quarter of a century separation.

Twenty-six years ago Holt lived in Henderson county, Kentucky, and moved here upon the death of his wife. He left his infant daughter in care of relatives, and was later told that she had died a few weeks after he had left.

Holt went to Mount Vernon, Ind., and while on the streets was accosted by a young woman, who asked his name. A cherished photograph, kept since childhood, had so engraved the likeness of her father upon her mind that she thought she recognized her father in the stranger. It was so, and the long lost daughter ended her quest for her missing parent by throwing her arms about him upon the mention of his name.

PULL STRAWS FOR KITTENS.

Novel Plan of Justice to Settle Dispute Between Two Women.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—In a final effort to settle a case which would have puzzled Solomon, Alderman Donohue, of this city, has a reputation for novel decisions, made the disputants pull straws, and decided in favor of the winner.

Miss Minnie Custer owns a cat which gave birth to three kittens in the home of Miss Fannie Moore. Miss Moore claimed the kittens, and when she would not give them up, Miss Custer locked up the cat.

Miss Moore accused her of cruelty to animals, and the Humane society sent Officer Haffey to investigate.

In this manner the case got before Alderman Donohue. He could not find legal authority for deciding the ownership of the kittens, and ordered the women to pull straws. Miss Custer won. She will give Miss Moore a kitten when it is weaned.

Baby Weighted by 16 Names.

Louisville, Ky.—Henry Gottbrath, desiring to compliment the members of No. 12 engine company for having saved his house from destruction by fire, said he intended to name his newly born babe after the members of the company. The other day he had the child christened John Smith Paul Graham Matt Kelly Ralph D. Brown Edward Buckner George Boylan David McCorkhill Henry Gottbrath. Gottbrath said his son was handicapped with the longest name he had ever heard of, but thought he would be able to overcome any obstacle that might arise from that fact.

MANY DIE ON RAILS

TRAINS KILL 26 PERSONS DAILY, SAYS GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Greatest Number of Casualties Are Among Employes—Interstate Commerce Body Tells of Year's Earnings of Carriers.

Washington.—During the year ending June 30, 1905, according to a statement issued by the interstate commerce commission, an average of 26 people were killed and 238 injured every day in railroad accidents in the United States. The total number killed during the year was 9,703, while the injured numbered 86,008. The greatest casualties were among the employes of railroads, as follows:

Trainmen, 1,900 killed and 29,853 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen, 136 killed, 883 injured; other employes, 1,235 killed, 36,097 injured. The casualties to employes coupling and uncoupling cars were: Employes killed, 230; injured, 3,542.

The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows:

Trainmen killed, 217; injured, 3,316; switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 6; injured, 128. Other employes killed, 7; injured, 99.

The casualties due to falling from trains, locomotives, cars in motion, were: Trainmen killed, 407; injured, 4,646. Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 12; injured, 126. Other employes killed, 60; injured, 559.

The casualties due to jumping on or off trains, locomotives, or cars in motion were: Trainmen killed, 119; injured, 3,798. Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 4; injured, 111. Other employes killed, 49; injured, 628. The casualties to the same three classes of employes in consequence of collisions and derailments were: Trainmen killed, 579; injured, 4,736. Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 8; injured, 37. Other employes killed, 85; injured, 750.

The number of passengers killed was 537 and injured 10,457. In the previous year 441 passengers were killed and 9,111 injured. There were 341 passengers killed and 6,053 injured because of collisions and derailments. The total number of persons other than employes and passengers killed was 5,805; injured, 8,718. These figures include the persons trespassing, of whom 4,865 were killed and 6,261 injured. The total number of casualties to persons other than employes from being struck by trains, locomotives, or cars was 4,569 killed and 4,163 injured.

The casualties of this class were: At highway crossings, passengers killed, 1; injured, 10; other passengers killed, 837; injured, 1,564. At stations, passengers killed, 24; injured, 90; other persons killed, 381; injured, 571. At other points along track, passengers killed, 6; injured, 37; other persons killed, 3,320; injured, 1,891.

The ratios of casualties indicate that one employe in every 411 was killed, and one employe in every 21 was injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, enginemen, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—one trainman was killed for every 133 employed and one injured for every nine employed.

In 1905 one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried and one injured for every 70,655 carried. For 1904 the figures show that 1,622,267 passengers were carried for one killed and 78,523 passengers carried for one injured.

The interstate commerce commission has also made public statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1905, based on reports of the railroads as required by law. These show that on June 30, 1905, the total single track railway mileage in the United States was 218,101, or 4,196 miles more than at the end of the previous year. The operated mileage for which substantially complete returns were rendered to the commission was 216,971 miles, including 7,568 miles of line used under trackage rights. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 306,796 miles.

The reported number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States on June 30, 1905, was 1,382,196, an average of 637 employes per 100 miles of line.

The par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding on the date named was $13,805,258,121. Of the total capital stock outstanding $2,435,470,337 paid no dividends.

The number of passengers reported as carried by the railways was 738,834,667, being 23,414,985 more than in 1904.

The number of tons of freight reported as carried was 1,427,731,905, exceeding the tonnage of 1904 by 117,832,740 tons.

The gross earnings from the operation of 216,973 miles of line were $2,082,482,406, or $107,308,315 greater than for 1904, and for the first time exceeding the $2,000,000,000 mark. The operating expenses were $1,390,602,152, or $51,705,899 more than in 1904. The income from operation or the net earnings of the railways amounted to $691,880,254, this amount exceeding the corresponding one for the previous year by $55,602,416.

The amount of dividends declared during the year under review was $238,046,897, leaving as the surplus from the operations of the year $89,043,490.

TREASURES OF A CLOISTER.

Quaint Basketry Work of Nuns of Protestant Community of Solitary.

Ephrata, Pa.—The early German settlers in Pennsylvania accomplished some wonderful feats in spinning, weaving, basket making, etc., and there are few evidences of this thrift and skill that have been preserved that are more interesting than the wonderful basketry, the "Fracture-Schrift" inscriptions, and the handwoven linens that are now preserved in the Saal and the "Sister House" on the ancient cloister grounds here. One huge basket stands nearly as high as the cloister nun who made it, and it is nearly as broad as tall. It is a fine specimen of the workmanship of the industrious "Sisters" of the famous Protestant Community of the Solitary, and it is said to have been made for holding the daily supply of bread for the monks and nuns of this quaint co-operative community.

There are numerous varieties of baskets here, in all shapes and sizes, that were used for various purposes. In the "Sister House" are also found

Mammoth Bread Basket.

many types of ancient spinning wheels and other paraphernalia that produced the famous linens still preserved in the cloister buildings, while in the "Saal" are the handmade wooden plates and knives and forks, the old-time crockery and hourglasses, and rare specimens of "Fracture-Schrift," mounted and framed.

The Sister House and the Sister Saal—old Saron and Penial—are apparently as stanch and well preserved at the present time as when erected in the long ago, by the earliest of co-operative colonies. The milling industries, the curious architecture of the buildings, the hooded and inclosed doorways, the steep roofs, and other exterior peculiarities, also attract attention; but the carefully treasured relics of the old cloister industries, hoarded within the buildings, are of still greater interest to the visitor of to-day.

CHURCH HAS LIGHTHOUSE BELL.

Once Signaled Vessels, Now Calls People to Worship.

Boston.—The Baptists of Bryants Pond, Me., are called to church by a bell that was originally in the lighthouse on Minots ledge.

After the lighthouse was destroyed in the great storm of the early '40s the bell was secured from the ocean bottom and placed in the Francis T. Faulkner woolen mill at Turner. It hung there more than half a century.

After the burning of this mill in September, 1905, during which fire Mr. Faulkner lost his life, the bell was recast and presented to the Bryants Pond Baptist church by Mrs. Anna Chase, a daughter of the late Mr. Faulkner.

J. Osborne Faulkner, Auburn, city editor of the Lewiston Journal and

Bell from Minot's Ledge.

grandson of the late Francis Faulkner, wears a very pretty charm to his fob in the form of a miniature bell made from this same metal.

Profits from Lotteries.

State lotteries add to the incomes of foreign governments. In Italy they bring the government in a sum of nearly $12,500,000 a year. In Prussia the profits of the public lottery amount to no less than $21,250,000. The Dutch government gets the nice little sum of $250,000 profit out of its lottery. Portugal makes about $350,000 in this way, and Denmark a profit of $290,000. In Brazil, where the government does not itself run the lottery, but collects a tax on the receipts of private lotteries, the amount realized is $85,000.

Eye Photographs.

At fashionable luncheons and dinners the latest fad is "eyeology." Everybody has one one of his or her eyes photographed, and these so-called "eyeographs" are exchanged without being marked in any way so that their identities can be known. Then the photographs are produced, and the ones guessing correctly most of the eyes at each of the gatherings receive handsome gifts.

Blacking from a Flower.

Juice from an Australian flower, gnu hibiscus species, is used for blacking shoes.

ECCENTRIC RICH MAN

ODD CHARACTERISTICS OF A WISCONSIN MILLIONAIRE.

Laid Foundation for His Wealth in Chicago After Great Fire—Eats at a Three-Cent Lunch Counter and Wears $6 Suit of Clothes.

Madison, Wis.—The spectacle of a millionaire being arrested for alleged violation of the city ordinances in leasing property for disorderly purposes has called attention to the unique personality of Frank A. Ogden. The capital city of Wisconsin cannot boast many millionaires. It is a city of sturdy, well-to-do people, who point with pride to Robert M. LaFollette, a type of poor man who has remained poor despite his extraordinary success in politics.

But Frank A. Ogden is another type, and it is probable that no city in the country possesses a citizen who has such a quantity of contradictory habits as Mr. Ogden. His leading characteristic is his eccentricity. If he were not worth a million it would attract but little attention, but in some ways he emulates the late Russell Sage.

Ogden was one of the men who got a start in the big Chicago fire of 1871. It may be said that his prosperity dates from that tragic episode. With the natural acumen of the business man Ogden saw his apportunity and made the most of it. He decided that he could make a fortune if he made the proper use of his money, and scarcely before the embers of the fire had died down Ogden was negotiating for leases on all the buildings he could get hold of. Possessing ready money, this was an easy task at that time. He immediately re-leased the buildings at greatly advanced figures, and to this is due his rise in fortune.

Right after the fire property commenced to soar in value, and money commenced to flow in a steady stream into the Ogden coffers. Well placed investments increased his income, and he soon was known as one of the city's wealthy men. For years Ogden has lived a quiet life in Madison, occasionally coming into the limelight on account of his well known parsimonious

FRANK A. OGDEN.
(Wisconsin's Most Eccentric Millionaire.)

habits. He is one of the most abstemious of the inhabitants of this city, and says he does not know how much he is worth.

Eating his meals at a 3-cent counter, spending a considerable portion of his time in the capitol park in a rustic seat reading the daily papers which others have discarded, Frank A. Ogden, the citizen, wearing a $6 suit, has long been stigmatized in the town for his frugality. Ogden, the business man, sweeps out his town hotel office, shaves himself, and keeps business notes on the back of envelopes.

To those who inquire his business he replies that "he is a retired lumber merchant, reasonably successful and satisfied." Ogden was born at Painted Post, N. Y., somewhere about 1830. He declines to give his exact age, but some time ago, in response to an inquiry, said, playfully: "If any young girl wants to get married, I am old enough."

Another peculiarity of his in this respect is to give his age as 40. He is, however, more than 70, as he entered the University of Wisconsin with the first class in 1850, 56 years ago.

The Ogdens left New York in 1836, starting overland for Wisconsin. They passed through Chicago and Frank Ogden says of the incident: "That part of the city of Chicago west of the river was a wet marsh and valued at $15 an acre. I had just $15 then, but did not conclude to invest."

Ogden's first real estate venture was in Madison. He had $30 and borrowed $20 more of his mother to make a payment on four lots which he bought near the state university ground on time payment. Before the next payment became due he sold one lot for more than the four cost.

Mr. Ogden is said to be worth a million or more. Besides his two hotels in Madison, he has big holdings of immensely valuable lake front property in Chicago, property in Superior, Wis., in Kansas, and in the state of Washington, where he recently sold a township of land at a handsome profit. Some time ago he said he owned a hundred farms in Wisconsin, and at one time owned many more in Kansas. A Madison man who knows him well says: "He has the instinct of buying right. A man can easily get broke on land, but Ogden is too sharp."

Ogden got a big start by deals in Kansas. Without seeing the land he bought a big belt which some company offered to unload on him at a big figure. Ogden has faith in the future. He buys on a 15-year basis. He says every 15 years each section, and particularly each pioneer section, takes a big fresh start. He is willing to wait his 15 years to double his money.

BOY GUARDED LIKE TREASURE.

Rockefeller's Grandson Is Carefully Protected Against Kidnapers.

Cleveland, O.—No youthful monarch ever lived under stricter surveillance of an armed guard than little Fowler McCormick, who is visiting his grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, at his Forest Hill home. This young heir of the money king has not been left unguarded for a moment during his week's stay at the Rockefeller place.

Fowler, a bright, promising lad of nine years, is the son of Harold F. McCormick and Edith Rockefeller McCormick. At his Chicago home, a

Fowler McCormick.

French maid is considered sufficient to protect the young millionaire against any danger of kidnaping.

Since his arrival at Cleveland, the watchful eye of the French maid has been reinforced by the keen, sharp, practical eyes of two stalwart guards, who are always within easy reach of the boy as he plays about the grounds, takes a hand at golf with his grandfather, or drives or rides on the country roads.

Fowler McCormick will be one of the richest men in the world, for he will not only inherit the millions from his grandfather, Rockefeller, but will also share with his little sister, Muriel McCormick, the fortune of his father, who inherited his wealth from his father, Cyrus McCormick, who laid the McCormick fortunes in the great reaper machine industry in Chicago.

The death of little "Jack" McCormick, the favorite grandson of John D. Rockefeller, in 1901, was one of the great sorrows in the life of the money king.

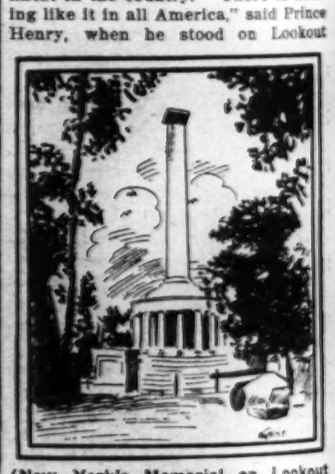
Edith, another child of Harold McCormick, died about ten years ago.

AN IMPOSING MEMORIAL.

Monument Erected by State of New York at Lookout Mountain.

New York.—New York's beautiful monument on Lookout mountain speaks for itself in the picture herewith. The memorial is now finished, with the exception of the bronze work, which is to be very elaborate and artistic and will require much care and time to finish.

As for the site—it is one of the finest in the country. "There is nothing like it in all America," said Prince Henry, when he stood on Lookout



(New York's Memorial on Lookout Mountain.)

mountain during his inspection of the battlefields on his visit to this country.

The jutting promontory of the historic peak gives a marvelous view extending into seven states. On a sunny afternoon or in the early gray of the morning dawn or at sunset when the sky for hundreds of miles flames in every color from fiery red to soft pearl and the deep green of the sea, the scene is one never to be forgotten.

New York's memorial is by far the most imposing of all the many monuments of the other states marking one of America's most picturesque battlefields.

Though New York had no troops at Chickamauga in 1863, still she claims one of the greatest heroes of the conflict—Gen. Gordon Granger, a native New Yorker, who won imperishable honors on the last day of the great battle.

Negro Banks Are Increasing.

There are now 31 negro banks in the United States, with a combined capital of $350,000. Their deposits amount to $1,192,000. Twelve are in Mississippi, four in Georgia, six in Virginia, two in Tennessee, two in Arkansas, and one each in North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. There are also two in Muskogee, I. T.

HONOR PIKE'S MEMORY

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEAK'S DISCOVERER CELEBRATED.

Valuable Services to the Government Given by Young Lieutenant—High Mountain Found While Seeking Sources of Rivers.

Denver, Col.—The people of Colorado recently celebrated the achievements of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, who discovered the Rocky mountains of that state a hundred years ago this fall.

The celebration was held at Colorado Springs, and a long and varied programme was prepared, in which the United States and Colorado troops and various Indian tribes participated. The splendid background of these festivities was Pike's Peak, which bears the name of its discoverer. Pike first saw these mountains in November, 1806, but the time of the celebration was fixed a little earlier to avoid the approaching winter.

The work done by the brilliant young soldier is worthy of the highest honor. He was in his twenties, a boy in years, when he made his two great journeys. He was only 34 when he was killed in battle, leading a charge against the British in the war of 1812.

He had risen from the rank of lieutenant to brigadier general, and no soldier in the country seemed to have a brighter future before him when he fell; but had he lived he might never have won prouder laurels than those which securely belong to him.

Pike's great opportunity came to him in 1805. The vast teritory included in the Louisiana purchase had been bought with the people's money, and the whole country was eager to know more about its new domain. Lewis and Clarke were sent by the president to traverse the great unknown in the northwest. Pike was dispatched by the general in command of the army, first up the Mississippi to near its sources, and then up the Missouri and

ZEBULON M. PIKE.
(Discoverer of Famous Colorado Peak Whom State Has Honored.)

to the mountains in the heart of the continent.

His expeditions were purely military in their organization. His companions were detailed from the army, and the strict discipline of their commander was one of the large factors in the great success he won.

But it was Pike's second and still greater expedition to the Rockies of Colorado that was most in mind at the celebration. His party was toiling over the high plateau on November 15, 1806, when he saw what looked like a small blue cloud on his right, and he thought it might be a mountain.

Half an hour later Pike's Peak appeared in full view, with many other summits, and his small party gave three cheers for the "Mexican Mountains." Pike wrote correctly that they are a part of the great mountain system that divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific.

Pike named the highest of the mountains Grand Peak, but his countrymen in later years attached his own name to it.

Pike's instructions on this journey were to ascend the Missouri and then strike out for the fountainheads of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, for no one knew where they came from. He was hunting for the sources of the Arkansas when he discovered the mountains and stood face to face with Pike's Peak.

Then through a terrible winter of want and misery he sought for the Red river and he made a curious but lucky blunder.

He passed to the west of the Red river sources and missed them entirely. Lost among the mountains and floundering through the snow, he reached a river in February which he thought must be the object of his quest. He was starting down the river when he was suddenly confronted by 100 Mexican troops, who asked him where he was going.

"Down the Red river," said Pike.

"This is not the Red river. This is the upper Rio Grande.

Pike ordered his flag down and folded it. He knew he was in Mexican territory (now New Mexico).

He was suspected of entering foreign territory to spy out the land, and he and his party were taken to Chihuahua, where they were held for months. The result was that Pike was able to add to his long descriptions of Colorado geography and the many new Indian tribes he met in this part of our new domain a vivid and lively description of the religions in New Spain, and of the manners, morals and politics of its people, concerning which we were very ignorant.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES.

Big Increase of Product in 1905 Shown by Government Report.

Washington.—The geological survey has made public statistics on the production of coal in the United States in 1905. From these it appears that both in quantity and value the production surpassed all previous records in this country. The output amounted to 392,919,341 short tons, which had a value at the mines of $476,756,963. Compared with 1904 the output in 1905 exhibits an increase of 41,102,943 short tons, or 11.7 per cent. in quantity and of $32,385,942, or 7.3 per cent. in value.

Of the total production of 1905, 69,339,152 long tons, equivalent to 77,699,850 short tons, were Pennsylvania anthracite, with a value at the mines of $141,879,000. The total production of bituminous coal and lignite was 315,259,491 short tons, valued at $334,877,963. The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania for 1905 was 4,020,662 long tons, or 4,503,151 short tons, more than that of 1904, while the increase in the production of bituminous coal and lignite was 36,599,882 short tons.

A portion of these increases in both anthracite and bituminous productions was due to the efforts of operating companies to provide a supply of fuel in anticipation of a strike in April, 1906.

The total production of this country last year was nearly 50 per cent. larger than that of Great Britain, which until 1899 was the leading coal-producing country of the world.

The total value of the stone produced in the United States during 1905, according to a forthcoming report, was $63,798,748. The corresponding value for 1904 was $58,765,715. The increase was caused by more activity in the building trades.

The production of coke in the United States during 1905 surpassed all previous records in the history of cokemaking in this country. The total output of coke in the United States last year amounted to 32,231,129 short tons, against 23,661,166 short tons in 1904.

DOG JOURNEYS 500 MILES.

Animal Travels from Nebraska to Old Home in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Thin and gaunt, and with no other instinct to guide him save the memory of a warm kennel, good food and an occasional caress, a little Scotch collie dog sold to a man at Valentine, Neb., by D. Weeks, of this city, returned 500 miles to its former master in Des Moines. So wabbly and weak was the dog that had it not been for a glad light of recognition that sprang into his eyes as his former master opened the door, he might have been driven from the premises.

Just how long the dog was making the distance has not yet been ascertained, but with unerring instinct he made his way over hill and prairie, through timber and across rivers, finally arriving in Des Moines, where he was given a hearty welcome, a warm kennel and a hot bowl of milk for a starter.

Five weeks before a man from Valentine, Neb., saw the collie, bought him and took it back with him to Valentine.

After the collie left his new home he was seen at Fremont, Neb., where some boys threw stones at him while he was stealing a meal from a back door. This was the report until he appeared in Des Moines.

Mr. Weeks was awakened by a slight scratching at the front door. On opening it he saw a shaggy, thin, dirty little collie, and from his actions at first judged he was mad. He soon recognized his former pet, however, and declares he would not now part with the animal for twice its value.

Must Pay Former Love.

Media, Pa.—The $6,000 verdict given pretty Miss Leonora Hill, of Chester, in her breach of promise suit against Horace Witsil, the real estate dealer, has been sustained by Judge Johnson. This suit has been pending for two years. Miss Hill was wooed by Witsil for a number of years, according to her story, and had gone so far as to purchase her wedding dress and spend her time in making articles to make their home comfortable after the marriage. Without her knowledge Witsil married another estimable lady, and Miss Hill brought suit. She was represented by one of the ablest lawyers in the county, and his unmerciful scoring of Witsil during the trial was one of the reasons for which a new trial was asked.

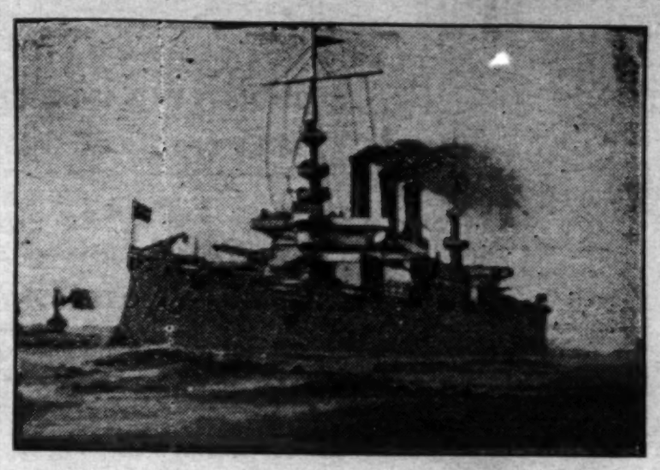
Farewell to White Sugar.

New York.—Unless the United States pure food commission changes its mind, the people of the United States hereafter will have to use granulated and other sugars that have a distinctly yellowish tinge. The commission has decreed that no mineral blueing substance be used in bleaching sugar. Sugar chemists say they use four pounds of a mineral blueing substance to every one million pounds of sugar, for the bleaching purposes. This, the sugar chemists say, is not adulteration, but is merely purification by a thoroughly healthful process. The pure food commission can not see it in that light, and insists that the whitening process be abandoned.

Hongkong Greatest Port.

London. — New statistics show Hongkong to be the foremost port of the world as regards import and export tonnage, with 19,042,889 tons. Next come London with 18,639,159, and after this are placed respectively New York, Hamburg, Liverpool and Rotterdam.

Battleship Connecticut, Built by Government, Put in Commission



(United States Battleship Connecticut.)

New York.—With a skeleton crew of some 300 officers and men, the others having been ordered to Cuba, the first-class battleship Connecticut, the only one of its kind ever built in a government yard, was put in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard the other morning.

The Connecticut displaces 16,000 tons and is the biggest of battleships except the English Dreadnaught, which has a displacement of 18,000 tons. She was launched two years ago to a day, and carries an armament of four 12-inch guns, eight eight-inch, 12 seven-inch, 20 three-inch, 12 three-pounders and eight one-pounders, in addition to many small caliber guns. The full complement of men and officers, including the marine guard, is 850, of whom 550 are yet lacking.

To drive her twin screws, the Connecticut is provided with engines which cost $1,000,000. For six days they were run under severe test conditions and they worked perfectly. Not only do these engines furnish motive power, but they provide electricity for 100 motors in various parts of the vessel, by which all the mechanical work is performed, such as the turning of turrets and the hoisting of ammunition.

Electricity is everywhere. It lights the vessel and it transmits its fighting orders. From the forward bridge a "telatograph" transmits the actual handwriting of the commander's orders to every gun station and engine room in the ship, just as the telephone transmits the spoken order.

From the two bridges blaze two searchlights five feet in diamter, exactly twice as large as any searchlights ever carried by a battleship before. The wireless telegraph is aloft.

Along her water line, over her engines, and about the turrets, she carries 11-inch steel armor, capable of tossing off 12-inch shots like peas. Inside the water line armor belt is a layer of corn pith cellulose.

The officers of the Connecticut are Capt. William Swift, commander; Lieut. Commander Shoemaker, executive officer; Lieut. Commander Chandler, navigating officer; Lieut. Fullinwider, ordnance officer; Lieut. Baldwin, chief engineer; Lieuts. Yarnell, Cronin and Long, Midshipmen Ingersoll, Church and Strasburger. The civil officers are Paymaster Hoopes, Assistant Paymaster Collins and Surgeon Tolfree.

The building of the Connecticut was attended with many difficulties.

Combating the "Lazy Worm."

A large district in the middle of Porto Rico, with a population of 100,000, is afflicted with the "lazy worm," and official efforts are being made to improve the inhabitants' condition. A hospital has been established at Albonito, with an endowment of $15,000, and will do what it can to check the ravages of this minute reptile, of the existence of which the old time native Porto Rican never had the slightest notion. Last year an American medical officer, Capt. Ashford, treated 4,500 cases, and nearly all of them were cured. As a result, the population is aroused to much enthusiasm, and the afflicted are applying in great numbers for treatment. Heretofore the malady has been deemed incurable.

Watch Jewels Are Cheap.

A jeweler, no matter how dishonest, would not steal the jewels in a watch, for they are valueless; they cost only ten cents apiece. In antique watches the jewels were often very costly. In modern watches they are never worth more than $15 a gross.

New Submarine Cable.

A submarine cable has just been laid from the Shetland islands to Thorshavn in the Faroe islands, and thence to Seydisfjord in Iceland.

Hughes and Hearst, Candidates for Governorship of New York

New York.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for governor of New York, first became generally known to the New York public in 1904, when as counsel for the gas investigating committee in New York, he wrung from officials of the gas and electric light companies a vast amount of information in a short time and surprised the politicians by his ability to grasp details of importance. Last year he was appointed counsel for the legislative insurance investigating committee. The disclosures which resulted from his questions put to witnesses in that investigation caused a scandal that was the talk of the world, brought about important reforms in the insurance laws and made Mr. Hughes a national figure. Mr. Hughes is 44 years old, has practiced law since 1884, when he was graduated from Columbia law school, and has for some years been regarded as one of the ablest men in his profession. After his graduation from Brown university in 1881 he got an appointment as professor of Greek at Delaware academy, but soon returned to New York. He was soon admitted into partnership by the late Walter S. Carter, whose daughter, Antoinette, Mr. Hughes married in 1888. Then he received an offer of a professorship at Cornell university, which he accepted, filling that post with success for two years. On his return to New York in 1893 he entered into partnership once more with his father-in-law. This relation lasted until the death of Mr. Carter, not long ago. Since then the firm has been Hughes, Rounds & Schurman. Mr. Hughes has been a member of the Republican party ever since he began to vote, but he has kept out of what is generally known as active politics. He was nominated for mayor of New York by the Republicans last year, but declined the nomination.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

William Randolph Hearst, "phenomenon in politics," has been a newspaper editor since 1886, when, after a short experience as editor of the Lampoon at Harvard college, he induced his father, Senator George Hearst, of California, to turn over to him the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Hearst purchased the New York Journal in 1895, and started the Chicago American in 1900. More recently he has established papers in Boston and Los Angeles, and has become proprietor of a monthly magazine, the Cosmopolitan. He has served two terms in congress as representative of the Eleventh New York district, has made a spectacular, but unsuccessful, preconvention campaign for president of the United States, and has come within a few thousand votes of being elected mayor of New York. He ran for mayor as the candidate of the Municipal Ownership league, whose platform called for the forfeiture of lapsed gas franchises, municipalization of the lighting of the city of New York and a supply to the public at half the price charged by the private companies. As a candidate for mayor he made as many as six speeches a day, encouraging the idea that his election would mean cheaper and better transportation, better and more schools, [illegible] shorter hours, and lower taxes. He attacked "bossism" and better [illegible] making a particular capital out of the insurance revelations then "grafters," m[illegible] appealed strongly for the support of union labor. Recently the Hearst forces organized the Independence league, and that league at their height, a[illegible] a few weeks ago. The Democratic state convention at Buffalo indorsed the nomination. This will put Mr. Hearst's name on the ballot in two places.

WM. R. HEARST.

AMERICAN "NOBILITY"

WILL SOON BE CATALOGUED BY A BRITISH EXPERT.

Son of Compiler of "Burke's Peerage" Finds That Real Name of Our President Is "Van Roosevelt."

London.—"Prominent Families of the United States of America," is the title of a book soon to be published by Arthur Meredith Burke, son of the late Sir Bernard Burke, compiler of "Burke's Peerage," and other works on the ancestry of Great Britain's untitled land owners.

Armorial bearings in plenty are to appear in the book, the title page of which will bear the coat of arms of Washington.

One of the specimen pages is devoted to the history of the Roosevelt family, and its coat of arms. The earliest recorded ancestor of the president, Claes Martenzen Van Rosenvelt, emigrated from Zealand in Holland to the New Netherlands in 1649. The progency of this man is shown to have figured prominently in the military and civil history of New York culminating in the particularly strenuous and brilliant career of Theodore. The facts for the Roosevelt history were furnished to Mr. Burke by Mrs. Roosevelt after considerable correspondence.

"I cannot yet say," said Mr. Burke, "how many families will be represented in my compilation, but it will be the most complete and authoritative work on American genealogy ever attempted. It will be published in a few months, and no family will be admitted except on its merits. Leading Americans have been engaged for several years in tracing their lineage, and the results of their investigation have been submitted to me for verification. It has been an infinitely difficult and laborious task, but very fascinating. When my grandfather started "Burke's Peerage" he had complete official records to go on. I must search out the necessary facts in parish and other local records of nonconformist associations, in family papers and scattered collections of manuscripts in Great Britain, Ireland and America.

"The facts show that when Englishmen and other Europeans sneer at the efforts of Americans to establish pedigrees they display not only discourtesy but ignorance. The lineages of the leading American families bring to the investigator extraordinary men and women at every turn, and prove that these families are proud and jealous of their virtues and deeds, and are careful not to marry beneath their level. The persistence of lines of distinction can be discerned right through the social history of America.

"While the Americans who are tracing out and authenticating their ancestry are not actuated primarily by a desire to create an American aristocratic class, they are in reality defining what the world is bound to recognize as an American aristocracy."

SAWED CELL BARS WITH YARN.

Federal Prisoner Invents Odd Instrument to Effect Escape.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Out of pieces of woolen yarn, unraveled from a sock and twisted together, a prisoner in the new federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., constructed an instrument which he used to saw through the top and bottom of a three-inch steel bar.

That a common piece of yarn could be made to cut the strongest steel bars, tested with acids and resisting steel saws, is a discovery that not only surprise police and keepers of jails and penitentiaries, but scientists as well. It is the first case of the kind on record, as far as can be learned, and the prisoner who used it in the Leavenworth penitentiary is the originator.

The prisoner was confined in one of the isolation cells. A guard standing on a tier above noticed him working his hands back and forth around the bars and notified the guards on the lower floor. They investigated and found that the top had been sawed through. The bottom was about half through. The prisoner readily confessed and showed the warden how he had accomplished the feat.

ARMY TO ADOPT NEW BULLET.

Has Long, Straight, Tapering Point and Is Lighter Than the Old.

Washington.—The army will shortly adopt the new bullet, which was recently tested by several of the target experts at the national rifle meet at Seagirt and found to be satisfactory by them. Instead of the rounded point of the present bullet it has a long, straight, tapering point and is also about one-third lighter, weighing about 150 grains. The new bullet has a greater velocity up to 2,000 yards, a greater energy up to 1,400 yards, a flatter trajectory up to 2,000 yards and a little better accuracy up to 2,000 yards.

The new bullet will require a slightly different firing chamber in the rifle, but this can be readily effected in pieces now under manufacture, and the necessary changes can be made in the pieces now in use with comparatively small expense.

Japan Prohibits Tobacco.

Washington.—The postal administration of Japan has advised this government that packages containing tobacco destined for any country beyond Japan are prohibited from passing over the territory of Japan even if sent by parcels post.

CHURCH WOMEN PICK APPLES.

Earn Money to Pay Off Debt and Help Solve Labor Problem.

Louisville, Ill.—The women of the Christian church of Flora are raising money by a novel means to pay off the debt on the new $10,000 church edifice and in addition are helping to solve the labor question that is confronting the apple growers of Clay county.

They were given permission to haul and sell to the evaporators the cull and windfall apples in the large orchards in the vicinity of this city and the entire feminine membership and the Sunday school children gathered apples in the Maney orchard. The women earned $15 for their day's work and will gather apples in other orchards surrounding Flora every Saturday until the apple season closes. Mrs. R. S. C. Reaugh, president of the Ladies' society of the Christian church, has the supervision of the work.

Although the apple-picking season will not open until later for the Ben Davis apples estimates place the number of bushels of apples exported from the five shipping sections in Clay county at 200,000 bushels, or nearly 75,000 barrels. The five evaporators in the county are using 5,000 bushels of apples daily and are estimated to have used 150,000 bushels of apples this season. The apples are selling readily and numerous buyers are in the field.

The labor situation caused by the scarcity of hands is delaying the picking. On account of strikes the wages range from $1.50 to $3 a day. Only $1.25 was paid earlier in the season.

DESERTS WIFE FOR A SQUAW.

Wealthy Farmer Accused by Spouse, Who Then Puts Up Cash Bail.

Tacoma, Wash.—Charged with the desertion of his wife for the doubtful attraction of a Siwash squaw, William Nottingham has been bound over for trial at the next term of the superior court at Conconnully. His wife, whom he left in Adams county while he maintained a second household at Conconnully, secured his liberty by putting up $1,500 in cash.

Nottingham is a wealthy rancher of eastern Washington, having a 440-acre ranch near Lind, Adams county, with many head of cattle and horses. His wife, who has sued him for divorce, estimates his fortune at more than $50,000. They were married 24 years ago in Missouri and have eight children.

Nottingham has always been highly respected in Adams county and was thought to be a faithful husband and a good father.

His double life began about three years ago, when he took a large band of cattle to Okanogan county to feed on the rich pasture of the Indian reservation. He leased an allotment from a squaw named Sophia San Pierre and is charged with having become enamored of her. Since then he has lived most of his time in Okanogan county and has deceived his wife, she claims, by telling her he was holding down a homestead.

PRIEST WHIPS A TRAMP.

Hobo Gets an Illustration of Muscular Christianity.

Indianapolis.—Rev. Francis Henry Gavisk, one of the most popular members of the Catholic priesthood in Indiana, showed the other afternoon that he had not forgot how to take care of himself in a fight. He quickly disposed of a tramp who insulted him at his own home.

The tramp rang the door bell and asked for something to eat. He was insolent about it, but Father Gavisk gave him a dime. At that the tramp acted as if he was deeply offended.

"Do you think I am going to a cheap restaurant?" he asked.

"I guess you don't want that dime; so give it back," answered the priest.

The tramp replied with a string of oaths that he wouldn't give up the money, whereupon Father Gavisk grappled with him. There was a short, sharp struggle, which the priest won. He not only recovered the money, but shoved the man into the street before he could recover his balance. The tramp attempted to renew the attack, but the priest was too clever with his fists to be injured.

Japs to Have Great Navy.

Victoria, B. C.—Advices have been received by the steamer Bellerophon that the Japanese naval department has decided upon a naval programme for the improvement of the Japanese navy, the expansion to cover a period of eight years. The diet is asked to vote $135,000,000 for the purpose, of which $12,000,000 will be used to repair present vessels, among them the former Russian vessels captured and raised. Many of the vessels now in service will be replaced. The programme of the naval department will be to have a battleship squadron of eight vessels, representing the strongest and newest types, two armored cruiser squadrons of eight ships each and three fast cruiser squadrons of four ships each, representing a programme of shipbuilding for the next decade.

Anarchist Entertains a King.

Milan.—Papers here relate that some days ago the proprietor of a cinematograph asked permission to give an exhibition to the royal family. The king consented and the exhibition was held. The police have since discovered that the proprietor of the cinematograph was really a well-known anarchist, named Dutto. The king had paid him handsomely and shook hands with him. Dutto is being prosecuted for passing himself under a false name.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TERRI W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding a Probate Court.

In re, Estate of Mary L. Reddick, deceased.

Administrataion No. 12,855.

Decree Nisi, confirming sale of real estate.

Upon consideration of the report of Philip Stewart, executor, in the above entitled cause filed herein on the second day of October A. D. 1906, that he has sold the following described land and premises situated in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, distinguished as Sub-lot 23, Square 1095, in James F. Wollard's subdivision, as the said subdivision appears of record in the plats or plans of Washington, in the Surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, known as premises No. 1708 East Capitol street, Northeast, in the District of Columbia, said land and premises having been sold on the 8th day of October A. D. 1906, to Eugene S. Gaskins for $835, upon the terms of one-third cash, a deposit of one hundred $100) dollars, made at the time of sale and the balance paid in equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, and to be represented by promissory note or notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser, with the conveyancing, examination of title and notarial fees at the cost of the purchaser, it is by the Court this 16th day of October A. D. 1906, adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said sale be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 16th day of November A. D. 1906; provided, a copy of this decree be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the last said date.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

ON TO WASHINGTON TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., 1906.

Dear Brethren,

Greeting—I take the liberty to greet you to call your attention to the approaching Annual Session of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention of America, to be held October 23 to 28, 1906, at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Rev. P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., pastor.

1. We anticipate a large gathering of the Brotherhood with happy greetings from every State in the Union, by some of the best brain,, the best speakers, the best workers of the race from a religious and educational standpoint.

2. Because the convention was organized and received its first welcome in Washington, the Capital of the Nation, from the American greatest President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and we always like to visit the place that gave us birth.

3. This convention was founded by the call of Dr. Drew, one of the greatest colored evangelists of the age, who is the founder and pastor of the great Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, and who had on foot a project to build one of the largest negro churches in the United States, with a seating capacity of 3,000 people. He has raised and banked nearly $3,000 towards its erection. His present church membership is 2,000.

4. A few of the great pulpit orators that will be heard are Rev. Geo. E. Morris, D.D., President of the Baptist Convention of the State of New Jersey; educational sermon, Rev. A. M. Lewis, D.D., pastor of the great Metropolitan Baptist Church, of Pensa.; doctrinal, Rev. W. M. Davenport, President of Eastern Shore College, Va.; temperance, Rev. Wm. Perry, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, of N. J.; missionary, Rev. W. W. Wines, Jr., of Va.; Introductory sermon; Addresses by Senator S. G. Newsome, of N. C.; Hon. Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia, Director-General of Negro Exhibit; and Rev. R. B. Robinson, D.D., President of Negro Christian Congress of America.

5. Therefore we appeal to all Christian workers and extend a cordial invitation to them to come and join the Convention and help save the world for Christ by sending missionaries to Africa. Send your contribution to Rev. Solomon Pollard, Treasurer of the Foreign Mission. All churches and societies are requested to elect delegates. Board and lodging will be furnished free to delegates only.

Don't forget the Watch-word, $5,000 United Grand Rally. Sunday, October 21 and 28. For information call or address, Simon P. W. Drew, President, 2014 8th street, N. W., Washington. E. N. McNaniels, Corresponding Secretary.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Te Afro-American Council will meet in New York city October 9, 10, and 11 of next month. It wil be one of the largest gatherings of representative colored men that has ever assembled in this country. The meeting will be held in St. Mark's M. E. Church, 53d street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Everybody should attend.

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Fine Toilet Sets—floral decorations, with gold lines	$ 3.95
Including slop jar, $6.45.	
100-piece Dinner Sets—3 styles of decorations, only	$ 7.65
100-piece Dinner Sets—gold lines.	$10.00
100-piece Dinner Set—blue or green decorations	$13.50
100-piece Dinner Set—floral border	$15.00
100-piece Dinner Set of English ware—blue decorations	$18.00
100-piece Dinner Set of Carlsbad China—floral border	$20.00
101-piece Dinner Set of French China—3 patterns	$23.75
101-piece Dinner Set of very beautiful Haviland China	$26.00

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FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1906.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LADIES OF ST. LUKE'S P. E. CHURCH.

THE CONVENTION WILL BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M. SHARP, LASTING ONE HOUR, AFTER WHICH MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE METROPOLITAN ORCHESTRA, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. SAMUEL JONES.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GENERAL ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DEDICATE BABE TO LABOR.

Chicago Parents Think This Best Way to Make Him Unselfish.

Chicago.—Lee Gessner Creel, the 19-months-old son of H. H. Creel, has been dedicated to the cause of labor with solemn ceremony.

The dedication took place at St. James' Methodist church with the Allied Printing Trades Council as a sort of collective godfather. Trades unionists filled the pews and the Rev. D. C. Milliner officiated as the representative of the church and labor, while E. R. Wright, president of Typographical Union No. 16, assisted and the Rev. William A. Quayle, pastor of the church made the address of welcome. L. P. Straubie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, accepted the child on behalf of labor as a future champion of the cause.

Creel and his wife both expressed their desire that the boy shall become an unselfish man, giving his life to others. They declared that in their opinion organized labor was the cause which realized the best ideals of help to humanity.

The dedicating of the child, they said, was merely the expression of a desire which all true mothers and fathers must feel in regard to their children. The idea came to Creel because of his many years' connection with labor organizations and publications.

May MacDowell, Eva Marshall Shouts and Jane Addams, all sociological workers, were present.

COFFEE TRUST IN BRAZIL.

Price of South American Product to Be Increased.

New York.—The financing of Brazil's coffee valorization plan has been arranged. Bankers and merchants, internationally known and all identified with the coffe trade, will advance the money needed—about $20,000,000. The bankers and merchants are located in New York, London, Havre and Hamburg.

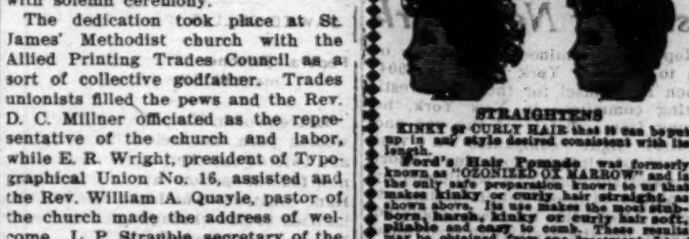
The object of the coffee valorization plan is to maintain coffee at a remunerative price to the grower by establishing a minimum quotation at which it is to be upheld by purchases of coffee on account of the three states of Brazil—Sao Paulo, Rio and Minas. Interest on the loans made is guaranteed and paid by a tax on every bag of coffee shipped.

The three contracting states bind themselves to maintain in the native markets a minimum price of 32 to 35 milreis per bag of 60 kilos for the first year. This price is to be gradually raised after the first year to a maximum of 40 milreis.

The contracting states bind themselves to restrict or discourage by discriminating taxation the exportation of coffee of inferior grades and they further bind themselves to pass laws preventing the extension of coffee acre-

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"



STRAIGHTENS KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

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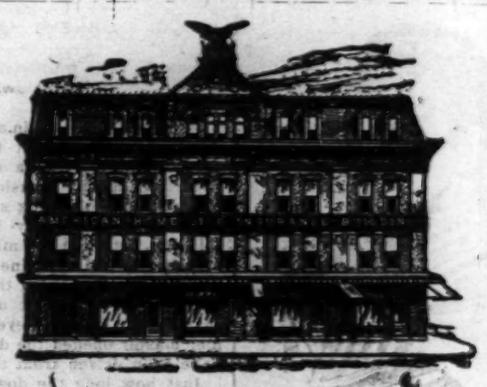

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